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15 AUGUST 1986

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Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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/9986

NEW INSTITUTE FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION CREATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jun 86 p 12

[Text] Through a decree included in the "Journal of the Republic" and signed by the president of the republic, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Defense and Security Council created the Institute of State Organization and Administration, and approved its organizational statute.

The Institute of State Organization and Administration is an institution of a scientific nature, involving education, research, improvement, and both technical and organizational assistance; and has as its main purposes the improvement and refinement of the leadership cadres and officials for the state apparatus on the central and local levels, as well as the planned training of leadership cadres for the structures of the state apparatus.

Research and study of techniques in the area of state organization and administration, with a view toward improving and enhancing the levels of efficiency in the public sector's administrative activity, is one of the main goals of the institution that has now been created.

For this purpose, the secretariat of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Education, through the respective authorized organs, will be obliged to guide the institute's activity in order to ensure its normal operation.

The secretariat of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Education will intervene jointly in devising the training plans, and evaluating and reviewing certificates and diplomas given from the various courses offered.

It will be incumbent on the secretariat of the Council of Ministers to ensure the material and technical basis essential to the process of the institute's formation, organization, and management: specifically, the recruitment, selection, and hiring of the administrative, teaching, and auxiliary personnel.

The Institute of State Organization and Administration that has now been created comes directly under the head of government, and is an institution of national scope, with its headquarters in Luanda.

2909

CSO: 3442/261

MINISTER GIVES ANALYSIS OF COFFEE PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] Yesterday in Luanda, the Angolan vice minister of agriculture for coffee, Caetano Joao, remarked that the current levels of the existing stocks on the country's coast will cause serious problems for this year's export program, when the price level on the international market is favorable.

Caetano Joao spoke on the occasion of the opening of the meeting to analyze the figures on production from the 11th coffee harvest; an event in which national and provincial officials from the Angolan Ministry of Agriculture associated with the coffee sector participated.

The technical-economic plan for 1986 calls for a production of 12,000 tons by the state enterprises, namely, those in the provinces of Uije, Kuanza-Sul, Kuanza-Norte, Bengo and Cabinda, and the establishment of the estimates on marketing levels for the peasants organized in peasant associations.

After commenting on the 1985 harvest, initiated by the Peasants Association of Assango, in the municipality of Amboim, where a production of 311 tons of commercial coffee was accrued, a figure considered higher than that originally anticipated, the Angolan vice minister for coffee regarded it as a success, because it exceeded the initial estimates; and he urged that, during the next 120 working days, the main attention be directed toward the difficult work of the agricultural workers on the farms and the peasants organized into "EDAS" and associations.

The vice minister of agriculture for coffee said that the new decisions made in this connection are aimed at lending a qualitative boost to the sector's reactivation.

The vice minister claimed that the recovery of the national coffee production is very important, and constitutes an imperative.

For the current harvest, despite certain inadequacies that the vice minister of agriculture guaranteed that they would overcome, it was possible to ensure burlap bags, batteries, and some tires for tractors; items that will aid in transporting the workers and the coffee.

Nevertheless, Caetano Joao said that, "The difficulties still continue with the delivery of certain essential foodstuffs, involving the shortage of corn, beans, and, primarily, dried fish."

Commenting on the present volume of the work force, Caetano Joao said that it was obviously smaller than during the agricultural year of 1972-73; a year when the "historic production" of exportable coffee was accrued.

He gave a reminder that, during the colonial period, based on the existing information, nearly 160,000 workers were employed on the 2,059 medium and small-sized plantations, and achieved the aforementioned historic production, estimated at 3,931 60-kilogram bags.

However, in order to recover the aforementioned volume and to exceed it over the long term, because the country is currently facing a war of aggression which must be given priority attention, Caetano Joao stressed that the "emergency program for reconstruction of coffee production" which is being continued included in its report some guidance for solving this problem.

According to the Angolan official, the workers' living conditions "must be improved so that, with better facilities, the workers may be able to be assigned permanently to the enterprises."

He also commented on the fluctuations in the enterprise's work force, "in search of better conditions, assuming that those conditions vary in the same municipality."

In conclusion, the vice minister of agriculture gave a reminder that, "The officials must, above all, understand the needs of the workers and subordinates; because, by so doing, the officials will realize what must be done to meet those needs."

2909

CSO: 3442/261

DOS SANTOS APPROVES RESIDENT FOREIGN WORKERS STATUTE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Angolan head of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, had the Statute on Resident Foreign Workers, which abrogates the provisions of the previous decree, published in the "Journal of the Republic."

According to the terms of the law, a citizen with professional scientific or technical qualifications who resides in the RPA, contracted in the country to engage in his professional activity, is considered a resident foreign worker.

In the event that workers without technical qualifications are involved, as the law reads, their contracting is regulated by the legislation applicable to Angolan citizens, under the same conditions.

The law signed by the president of the republic states that the essential requirements for contracting a resident foreign worker are that they must have scientific or technical professional qualifications attested to and acknowledged by the employing entity; they must not have given up Angolan nationality; and they must not have benefited from schooling or training at the expense of the People's Republic of Angola.

With regard to obligations, the law now published in the "Journal of the Republic" explains that the resident worker is obliged to render the services for which he was contracted with complete dedication and discipline, expending his best effort to develop his professional activity.

The fulfillment and execution of the orders and instructions of leaders and of all the officials of the work center, as well as professional secrecy and secrecy inherent in the service's production are also obligations imposed on resident foreign workers.

Moreover, the resident foreign worker is subject to payment of taxes and levies on the income from his work, and he is forbidden to engage in any political activity on Angolan territory.

Insofar as his rights are concerned, the law promulgated by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos provides that the resident foreign worker is entitled to

earnings based on the wage scale applied to Angolan workers, and to send part of his wages abroad.

In the event of illness for a period exceeding 3 months, he is entitled to receive 100 percent of his wage the first month, 75 percent during the second, and 50 percent during the third.

Moreover, the law states that, in the event of childbirth, the female foreign worker will benefit from the same rights as Angolan workers.

The law also notes that the resident foreign worker is entitled to insurance against occupational accidents and diseases, and he is also guaranteed retirement on the same terms as native workers, provided he agrees to a monthly deduction of a percentage of his wage for this purpose.

In the event that he should wish to return permanently to his country, the resident foreign worker is allowed to reexport or export the goods legally imported or purchased in the RPA. However, if he should wish to sell the aforementioned goods in Angola, the Angolan state has the preferential right to the purchase thereof.

With regard to the termination of contracts, the law states that they may be terminated by mutual consent, and cancelled at the initiative of the employing entity, or at the worker's initiative, whatever the duration of the contract may be.

The cancellation of the contract by the resident foreign worker with just cause or by the employing entity without just cause, however, entails various consequences incurred by the employing entity.

For example, the employing entity is obliged to pay the worker the amount equivalent to the wages to which he would be entitled up to the end of the contractual period, within a maximum period of 3 months, as the law reads.

As for the expiration of the contract, the law approved by the head of state stipulates that the employing entity may consider the contract expired in the event that the illness of the resident foreign worker extends beyond 3 consecutive or 5 interspersed months.

2909

CSO: 3442/261

DIPLOMATIC CORPS VISITS SOYO AS GUESTS OF SONANGOL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] On Friday, the representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Republic of Angola visited the petroleum facilities of the municipality of Soyo (Zaire Province) at the invitation of the National Fuel Association (SONANGOL).

They visited the Kinfuquena terminal, the Pangala (onshore) field, and the Kwanda base, which serves as backup for the activities of the companies operating the Angolan offshore blocs I, II, and III, namely, Agip, Fina Petroleos-Angola, Texaco, Elf-Aquitaine-Angola, and Espa; the latter being a mixed company with Angolan and foreign capital.

The Kinfuquena oil terminal, with a capacity of 800,000 barrels, receives daily the production from (offshore) bloc II, and from the onshore fields, totaling nearly 40,000 barrels.

Moreover, the Pangala field which also produces gas, supplies approximately 6,8000 barrels of oil per day.

As for the Kwanda base, the project includes the construction of infrastructures to back the activities of the oil companies and to render services established in this region; and it is also aimed at the socioeconomic development of the municipality of Soyo, in the various areas.

This same base, built between 1979 and 1982, includes several warehouses, approachable docks, residential areas, and social services, among other things, and its cost amounted to tens of millions of dollars.

The visit is part of a program devised by SONANGOL for the purpose of informing the diplomats, "on the spot," of the realities of oil production in Angola.

During the next few days, the members of the diplomatic corps will visit the Central Petroleum School and the oil facilities of Malongo, located in Kwanza-Sul and Cabinda Provinces, respectively.

2909

CSO: 3442/261

BRIEFS

ANTONIO RUSSO VISITS MALANJE--The vice minister of agriculture, Antonio Russo, paid a visit of several days to Malanje Province, heading a delegation of ministers including the national director of agriculture for international exchange, the general directors of Angossementes and Dinama, and the coordinator of the EDA [Agricultural Development Enterprise] group. The purposes of their visit consisted of an assessment of the preparations for the new agricultural year and of the degree of fulfillment of last year's instructions. Antonio Russo also visited two peasant associations on the first level, in which he noted the success achieved by the peasants during the last agricultural year, as well as the state of organization and development in them. In addition, he visited the livestock enterprise and the crop testing center. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jun 86 p 3] 2909

CSO: 3442/261

PREPARATIONS FOR OFFENSIVE AGAINST EPLF DESCRIBED

Dakar AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 28 May 86 p 8

[Text] Ethiopian officials recently concentrated around 75,000 men, 150 tanks, and numerous pieces of ordinance in the Keren area of central Eritrea (northern Ethiopia), according to a reliable source. According to a Western business man, Soviet military advisors have also been present recently in Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, where they have been seen several times in the company of Ethiopian Army generals.

In well informed Asmara circles, there is speculation that the Ethiopian army is either getting ready to launch a ninth antiguerrilla offensive or is preparing to withstand another EPLF (Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea) guerrilla assault. According to a diplomatic source in Addis Ababa, it would not be surprising for a new guerrilla offensive to coincide with the beginning of the rainy season, which will make Ethiopian Army helicopter and MIG support difficult if not impossible.

A government offensive last November and December reduced the guerrillas fighting for independence to a tiny EPLF-controlled fringe in the north of the country. However, as we reported in our previous issue, on May 12 the guerrillas led an operation against two large jet-fuel depots in the port of Massawa. According to a reliable source, 2.4 million liters of fuel in one of the tanks were burned. There are also reports that 11 tank trucks were destroyed between Massawa and Asmara. In January, the guerrillas also launched a mortar attack on the Asmara airport where, according to several concurring reports, at least seven Ethiopian MIG's were destroyed.

The seasonal nature of the fighting should not be allowed to mask the changes in the area. The population transfers, which have been heavily criticized abroad, have reduced support for the guerrillas. They have also cleared the way for larger scale military operations. In addition, the peace talks between Somalia and Ethiopia begun last 7 May will probably allow Ethiopia to disengage itself at least partially on its eastern front in order to focus its entire war effort on domestic resistance.

13014/9190
CSO: 3419/279

GOVERNMENT APPROVES SIDA STUDY OF VILLAGIZATION

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 1 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by Peter Bratt]

[Text] SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority] has received permission from the Ethiopian Government to conduct a study of the effects of villagization in that country. The study will be made during the fall, according to an announcement by SIDA head Carl Tham at a meeting with the press on Monday.

In September of last year, on the 11th anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution, it was suddenly announced that the rural population would be gathered into collective villages.

The result was that during the winter and spring, several million people were forced into villages consisting of huts lined up in perfectly straight rows. In the Arusi Region alone, where SIDA has been carrying out a successful project to increase grain production for the past 20 years, 900,000 people were forced into the villages.

Collectivization

The intention is to move 33 million people into villages over the next 10 years. The idea is that the land will be collectivized and that the villages will form cooperatives.

"The land has not yet been collectivized. But private trade between the regions has been banned. The state's prices are so low that no one wants to sell for such a small return.

"The result is a serious deterioration in food supplies at a time when what is needed instead is substantial improvement."

Carl Tham has been in Ethiopia to conduct the negotiations concerning the next 2-year agreement on Swedish aid. In last year's budget request, SIDA asked for 175 million kronor in appropriations for Ethiopia. That amount was later reduced to 140 million kronor as a protest against the villagization program.

"Painful"

DAGENS NYHETER asked: "Does this mean that the previous Swedish effort in Arusi is now going to be halted?"

"Yes, it does to some extent, and that is painful. We are of two minds concerning much that is happening in Ethiopia. We have expressed very critical views to ministers and others concerning the relocations. We are worried by the fact that such a large share of the state's expenditure is going to the war in Eritrea and Tigre.

"But there are also constructive features. Corruption is rare, and relief aid is getting through. I am optimistic concerning the setting of grain prices in the future, because both the World Bank and the EC are applying pressure.

"But we are always aware, of course, that everything could be so different," says Carl Tham.

The question is the extent to which the government itself is responsible for the destitution in Ethiopia. The FAO's chief in Ethiopia, Hans Dall, has said in the past that unregulated food prices would make relief aid for Ethiopia unnecessary by 1988.

11798

CS0: 3650/262

PRC RESEARCHER ON COOPERATION TO CONTROL DESERTIFICATION

OW071222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 7 Jul 86

/Text/ Lanzhou, 7 Jul (XINHUA)--China is willing to share its experience in desert control with other developing countries, said a desert researcher here today. In an interview with XINHUA, Professor Di Xingmin, deputy director of the Lanzhou Desert Research Institute, spoke of the trip of a Chinese delegation to study deserts, just back from Ethiopia and Tanzania. "This is only the beginning of such cooperation," he said.

Di was head of the six-member delegation, which worked in the two African countries for over 2 months earlier this year at the request of the UN Environment Program.

The delegation found that about 40 percent of Tanzania's land mass was at the initial stages of desertification. "The situation in Ethiopia is even more grave, where only 3.4 percent of the land is covered with forests, compared with 40 percent in the past," he said.

The Chinese scientists attributed growing problem of desertification in the two countries to excess exploitation of natural resources and denuding of forested hills.

"We have proposed to the UN Environment Program a series of countermeasures for helping the two countries," he said. "These include planning for protecting natural resources and control of land use, afforestation and building of terraced fields for water and soil conservation."

About 334,000 square km, or about one-third of China's total territory, are covered by deserts, Di said. They are located mainly in northern China.

"Like other developing countries, China suffers from insufficient funds, large areas of desert, and a huge population," he said.

In the past two decades, the Chinese experts have developed some inexpensive ways for desert and erosion control, including planting grass, bush, and trees on the edge of deserts, setting up greenbelts on farmland, and planting grass along highways.

"We would be happy to share our experience with other developing countries," Di said. "Desert control, after all, is a task for the entire human race."

Before the Tanzania-Ethiopia trip, Prof Di said, his institute had run training sessions seminars for desert control experts from developing countries, also with help from the UN Environment Program.

/12228

CSO: 3400/302

GAMBIA

BRIEFS

GENDARMERIE ESTABLISHED--In Gambia on March 24, a gendarmerie unit, outfitted by France and trained by Senegalese officers, was constituted and presented to President Dawda Jawara. The president stated that the creation of a gendarmerie in Gambia was a result of the defense agreement, signed with Senegal within the framework of the Confederation of Senegambia, stipulating the integration of the confederated armed forces. He added that the gendarmerie would provide tactical support to the police and army in Gambia. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French May 86 p 22] 13014/9190

CSO: 3419/279

CABRAL NAMES BROTHER'S ASSASSIN

Dakar AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 18 Jun 86 p 9

[Text] In January 1973, a few months Guinea-Bissau's independence, Amilcar Cabral, the leader of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), was assassinated in Conakry. Responsibility would quickly be found to lie with several party members who had been manipulated by the Portuguese police (PIDE). However, the name of the murderer has remained a secret until now.

On that fateful day in 1973, "the leader of the group of militants was Navy Commander Innoncencia Kani. He is the one who fired." This revelation comes from Mr Luis Cabral, president of Guinea-Bissau from 1976 to 1980, when he was overthrown by current president Joao Bernardo Vieira. Mr Cabral was first and foremost the brother of the deceased leader with whom he shared the years of underground resistance.

According to Mr Cabral, the militants involved in the assassination were judged by the PAIGC and shot. Well, not all of them, since it will be remembered that in 1981, the 1977 death sentence of Rafael Barbosa, the former PAIGC chairman who was accused of having participated in preparations for the assassination, was commuted to 15 years of forced labor. Although primary responsibility lay with the Portuguese regime, senior Guinean officials were implicated--"native sons who saw in Amilcar Cabral's political and moral principles an obstacle to their immoderate ambitions," according to Mr Cabral.

Why has the former president of Guinea-Bissau waited until now to make these statements? In his memoirs ("Chroniques de la liberation"), published in Lisbon, where he lives with his family in exile, he wrote that "the time had not yet come to tell the whole truth" about his brother's assassination. Yet this book was already an exceptional document on the life of Amilcar Cabral and the formation of the PAIGC.

Does the whole truth about this murder stop with the revelation of the murderer's name, Innoncencia Kani? After a 2-year wait, this is not a sensational revelation, especially since theories about the involvement of political interests other than the Portuguese have added to the mystery surrounding the Cabral assassination. What if Mr Luis Cabral is only putting out a feeler to see what happens?

13014/9190

CSO: 3419/279

ITALIAN GROUP FINANCES MAPUTO WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Three systems to supply water to the people in the communal districts of Maxaquene, Laulane and Ferroviario were inaugurated yesterday in the city of Maputo. Attending the ceremony were Antonio Simbine, Maputo support and control director, Federico Martins, director of the Maputo Water Enterprise, Antonio Canino, the project head, other high officials of Maputo Water Enterprise, and a large number of local people.

Each of the systems inaugurated yesterday has the capacity to supply 10,000 cubic meters of water an hour and has four public fountains, each with two taps.

The construction of these systems was financed by MOLISV, a nongovernmental Italian organization, working through the Department of Cooperation for Development, which executed the project with the cooperation of the Mozambican enterprises GEOMOC, HIDROMOC and Maputo Water.

Antonio Simbine, support and control director, who at the time was also representing the government of the city of Maputo, thanked the organization for its aid, provided under a cooperation agreement guaranteeing a water supply system so badly needed in that part of the city. He also urged the people to take care of the systems.

"We are aware that this is not the first time the Italian Government has provided assistance, and therefore, on behalf of the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican Government we would like to thank you for your gesture of solidarity and assure you that we will do everything possible to maintain this important equipment," he concluded.

Antonio Canino, the project head, said in turn that he was pleased that the work was completed and hoped that the people would take good care of the equipment so that it could benefit the largest number of people.

9805/6662

CSO: 3442/252

CHISSANO OPENS NEW INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS INSTITUTE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The Higher Institute of International Relations, which will train diplomatic cadres from the Education and Foreign Affairs ministries or other sectors whose activity is linked to foreign relations, was inaugurated yesterday morning in Maputo by Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano. The inauguration of the institute coincided with the official opening of the first training course for Mozambican diplomats; this is a 5-year course.

The ceremony was attended by Education Minister Graca Machel, Trade Minister Aranda da Silva, other members of the Council of Ministers, party and government cadres and invited guests, as well as the 50 candidates for the first course, which will begin next week. During the ceremony, Joao Cuambe, Mozambican ambassador to Zambia, was named director of the new institute.

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony, the foreign affairs minister noted the importance of diplomacy in the peaceful settlement of conflicts.

Joaquim Chissano added that, in the past, various kings and emperors, from Rovuma to Maputo, knew how to take up arms when obliged to do so in defense of their sovereignty and of justice, but they also knew how to settle their conflicts by peaceful means.

The foreign affairs minister also referred to the role of Dr Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane in the diplomatic and military struggle for the sovereignty of the Mozambican people.

Chissano noted that the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique had always defended the importance of diplomacy, of the peaceful settlement of conflicts and of dialogue in the struggle for our country's independence. "Today, 24 years after the founding of FRELIMO and 11 years after the creation of our state, the party and Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique continue to defend these principles," Chissano said.

The foreign minister saw the emergence of the Higher Institute of International Relations as a result of the importance which the Mozambican party and government attribute to this area of activity, in light of their principles of peace and justice.

Joaquim Chissano declared that the basic objective of the institute which was inaugurated yesterday is to train highly qualified diplomats, technically and politically, capable of conscientiously defending the economic and political interests of the People's Republic of Mozambique, as well as the foreign policy principles of the FRELIMO Party in the international arena.

"The task of this institute is to train diplomats with a political education that will ensure their conscientious engagement in the tasks of building socialism and in the practice of internationalism, a knowledge of the political, economic and social realities of our people," the foreign minister added.

Headquartered in the nation's capital, the Higher Institute of International Relations will function temporarily, for a little over 2 years, in one of the faculties of the Eduardo Mondlane University, until its facilities on Avenida Julius Nyerere can be expanded to house more students. The 5-year course, which is to begin next week, will start out with 50 degree candidates from the Education and Foreign Affairs ministries and from the FRELIMO Party.

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CS0: 3442/255

MOZAMBIQUE

MUSLIM MESSAGE TO MACHEL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] "Each passing year means an advance from victory to victory," notes the message from the Islamic Congress of Mozambique (Sunni) to Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The message from the Mozambican Muslims was addressed to the chief of state on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of national independence, in a gesture reflecting the joy of the Mozambican people at the passage of another anniversary of our independence.

"Eleven years have passed since the historic moment when our national banner was raised, showing the world our true identity and personality as Mozambicans," the Muslim message reads at one point.

The message noted that "the same firmness shown by Mondlane, by Your Excellency and by the men who liberated our beloved Mozambique from the colonial yoke will be the motivating force that will always lead us to the progress, prosperity and peace that we so desire."

"This spirit moves in us and is the contribution of each one of us to the building of an enduring, determined and even more beautiful country," the message reads at another point.

In conclusion, the document from the Islamic Congress of Mozambique states:

"The Islamic Congress of Mozambique (Sunni), a national organization which represents the overwhelming majority of Muslims in our country, in the name of its leaders, delegations and underdelegations and over 2,000 Islamic institutions throughout the country which are currently affiliated with it, as well as Muslims in general, reaffirming their firm intent to contribute positively to the new society which we are building, takes the liberty of offering best wishes to Your Excellency, your esteemed wife, the party and the government, on the passage of the 11th anniversary of our national independence."

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CS0: 3442/255

BPD OFFERS FINANCING TO SOFALA'S STATE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Ninety percent of the state agricultural sector in Sofala Province is receiving credit from the People's Development Bank, according to information given NOTICIAS a few days ago by the bank's branch manager, Evaristo de Abreu. According to that official, this sector has, from one year to the next and one crop to the next, become increasingly well organized and made quantitative and qualitative leaps in production, which makes it an outstanding example of economic development in the province.

Besides the state agricultural sector, which excludes sugar and cotton production, the People's Development Bank is granting financing to various production cooperatives and to individual and family enterprises, when the latter are organized into an association.

"Credits to these sectors are closely related to attracting savings, or in other words without savings, the credits may not be committed," our source added.

It is therefore of primary concern that bank employees increasingly provide incentives to the people to save.

According to Evaristo de Abreu, the BPD in Sofala grants two types of credits: investments for building infrastructure and purchasing materials and equipment, and credits to cover current operating expenses. These credits are either short, medium or long-term.

According to the Sofala BPD branch manager, of all the sectors financed by this bank, the state agricultural sector, 90 percent of which receives BPD credits, has consolidated its debts from year to year.

"It has made qualitative and quantitative leaps in its organization from harvest to harvest, and today it is an important economic pillar in the provincial economy," he indicated.

Cooperatives: Encouraging Results

Although the cooperative production sector still faces some organizational difficulties, it has also registered rather encouraging results and the BPD has played an important role in reorganizing it.

According to our source, the bank has been working specifically with the cooperatives, giving these production units an accounting system which enables the members of the cooperative to know the financial and economic situation at any given time and help increase production with satisfactory yields.

"To do this, some cooperatives have been making investments to achieve these objectives," Evaristo de Abreu pointed out.

The private sector may also receive bank credit, both to cover current expenses and for investment in various fields of activity such as agriculture and small industry (hotels, fishing, transportation and others).

Financing to this sector is based on Council of Ministers Resolution 11/80 which stipulates norms, the most important one being the one defining requirements for granting credits to individuals.

Pursuant to one clause in that Resolution, the credit must have material coverage, which implies a guarantee of repayment.

With regard to this clause, Evaristo de Abreu said that credits had generally been repaid in all sectors.

To control and monitor the credits, the BPD has workers in various credit areas who monitor them from the time the credits are granted until they are repaid, to ensure that they are being used correctly.

BPD's Role in Forming Associations

The People's Development Bank has not yet granted any credits to family enterprises. However, its efforts to form associations of peasants, a requirement in order for the bank to provide financing to individuals, are well known.

"For the past two harvests, the bank has tried to form associations of peasants and has played an important role in mobilizing the people," he said, adding that the bank may assist associations in buying boards, farm tools, and various means of production.

"However, the peasants must join together in associations for the government effectively to support this sector through the BPD," Evaristo de Abreu said.

9805/6662
CSO: 3442/252

BEIRA GREEN BELT FARMERS EXPECT RECORD RICE CROP

Maputo NOTICIAS IN Portuguese 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by A. Siteo and E. Paulino]

[Text] Just days before the start of the rice harvest in the green belt of the city of Beira, the peasants, farmers and officials of the Office of Green Zones estimate that the current harvest will be a total success, because a record rice crop is expected in this city. As our correspondent in Beira learned, however, the lack of support from the organs of the Domestic Trade Ministry, which, in the last campaign, created very serious problems for the producers and middlemen involved in the surplus marketing campaign, could discourage future efforts by the rice producers if, again this year, the ministry does not give due attention to the marketing issue.

The involvement of Project IR-4 in the preparations for the 1984/1985 agricultural campaign, in coordination with the Office of Green Zones in Beira City, made it possible to drain, plow, grade and redistribute land to the peasants according to the size of their families, thus creating the minimum conditions for the real development of rice production in the areas surrounding the provincial capital of Sofala.

The Experimental Rice Station, which functions in Munhava, contributed greatly to improving rice production by distributing seeds with a relatively fast growing cycle and high yield.

In the last campaign, this effort was not crowned with success, mainly because the people had not yet perceived the importance of the works introduced in those zones.

At that time, the producers were still solely concerned with growing just enough for their own needs, which meant that most of the land was not put to full use.

According to a source connected with Project IR-4, it was necessary to work very intensively with the peasants to get them to give up this practice. "Incidentally, one of the conditions we imposed in the redistribution of the land was that it must be fully used, or the peasant would risk having his acreage reduced," the source said.

Fruits of Experience

For this harvest, however, it does not take an agricultural expert to see that, by this system, it is possible to lessen the effects of the famine, at least in the city of Beira.

From Macuti to Munhava, including Chota and Macurungo, from Manga to Inhamicua and Ceramica, the picture is the same; in the fields, the rice is bending under the weight of the ripe, golden spikes, demanding more manpower for the harvest.

In the fields, men and women, sometimes in water up their knees, are harvesting the fruits of months of labor.

In Macurunga, a zone with a good rice growing tradition, we had to wait for some time on the road until some peasants engaged in the harvesting had finished their tasks so we could speak with them, because the water which floods the land prevented us from reaching the site.

Bowed under the weight of a sack of rice harvested that work day, Rosalina de Barros said she was managing to harvest about 40 kilograms per day.

As to the prospects for production from her field, she said she could not predict the quantity, but the harvest should be the best since she had begun to grow rice in that locale.

"This is basically because of the assistance from the Office of Green Zones in draining and plowing the land. In the beginning, the regular producers in this area were very suspicious because many of them were shifted from their former locations and some of them received less land," our interviewee added.

For her part, Luisa Paulo Antonio, who resides in the 21st District (Inhamicua), said that, in this season, rice production in her zone had shown results that pointed to excellent prospects for the future.

"In this campaign, my family and I managed to use all the land and maybe next season we will increase the acreage, if possible," added Luisa Antonio, who also expects a good harvest this year.

Struggle Against Hunger Gains Impetus

"Here in Inhamicua District, the struggle against hunger has gained momentum, particularly in this growing season, when the people are trying to minimize the effects of the food shortage by producing in the garden plots and yards around their houses," said Maria Jusca, showing us the stand of rice in her own yard.

She added that, in addition to that stand of rice, she had another one in a nearby location. "With this production, I hope to establish a stock of rice so I can face the coming months with some confidence."

Our correspondent heard similar opinions from other peasants regarding their hopes for the success of the present rice campaign.

Marketing Prospects

Whereas the agencies connected with production are struggling to create the conditions for the development of rice farming, those connected with the Domestic Trade Ministry have underestimated this effort and are not providing much support for the marketing process.

All the family producers contacted by our correspondent had produced a surplus in the previous campaign.

"Where did this surplus go?" we asked.

Some of them had tried, through certain consumer cooperatives and private stores, to barter the surplus rice for articles which these establishments had available for this purpose. However, because the available articles were not what they wanted or because the prices established for the bartering process were not to their advantage, they chose to store the rice or send it elsewhere.

For example, in the Macuti Consumer Cooperative, one of the few cooperatives that attempted to take part in the marketing process, our correspondent learned that, in the 1984/1985 campaign, the cooperative was sent suede shoes, manufactured in Mozambique and priced at 1,639.50 meticals.

In exchange, the producer paid 50 kilograms of rice (the equivalent of 800.00 meticals) and the rest in cash, according to the regulation in effect, confirmed by by AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] official for this city.

"Well, the producers did not agree with the exchange rate, and preferred to hold on to their rice," our source said.

He added that the exchange items most sought after by the peasants were bowls, trinkets and various notions.

Another problem in the previous campaign was that these articles arrived too late. "Most of the items had to be sold for cash or they would have stayed on the shelves forever," the speaker added.

Expectations for Current Campaign

The present marketing campaign faces serious problems unless the competent structures solve the problems that arose in the distribution of and payment for the rice produced last year.

According to one of the merchants contacted by our reporter: "At the start of the campaign, armed with credentials from AGRICOM, we went to TRADIMEX [agency which supplies merchandise for bartering purposes] to acquire, for cash, the items included on the list of articles to be bartered for rice. As stipulated, we would sell these articles, receiving half the value in cash and the other half in barter. Later, the rice was sent to the husking plant for processing.

However, the processing plant, which was to pay us for the rice and later distribute the processed product, refused to pay us, claiming a lack of funds."

In fact, in our contacts with the processing plant and, later, with the Supply Company, we learned that, as of this writing, about 70 tons of rice, still unhulled, is still at the Supply Company, where it was transferred because the company took responsibility for making the payment.

However, the merchants are still waiting to be paid what is owed them. "Aside from this controversy which has already caused so many headaches, we don't know where we are going to send the rice which we acquire in the future, because the processing plant has already advised us that it will not accept the product and that we should deliver it directly to ACRICON or to the Supply Company," said Augusto Luis, a merchant in Inhamizua.

Augusto Luis and Joao Matias, both of whom are merchants in Inhamizua, and the 24 July Consumer Cooperative were the principal losers in the last marketing campaign.

It is noted that the consumer cooperative is still holding in its warehouses about 300 kilograms of rice received during the last campaign and it still does not know what to do with the rice.

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CSO: 3442/255

NATIONAL SAVINGS CAMPAIGN SEEN AS SUCCESSFUL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] "Today we can say with pride that the first National Savings Campaign was a success. It was given broad support by the people and more importantly it enabled us to acquire valuable experience. The initial overall target of 5 billion meticals was surpassed by 13.6 percent." These were the words of the president of the Board of Directors of the People's Development Bank, Joaquim de Carvalho, when he spoke Saturday at the ceremony officially closing the campaign which ran from 25 September 1984 to 25 September 1985. The event was held at the Caju da Machava in Maputo.

Joaquim de Carvalho reported that the increase in time and sight deposits between September 1984 and September 1985 was 5,663,411,000 meticals.

"Instead of declining, normal deposits rose by more than 375 percent over estimated figures," Joaquim de Carvalho said, and added: "However, deposits in the form of savings bonds were only 23 percent of estimates; people preferred to open demand deposit accounts once the campaign began, because, with the current situation in the country, they needed to have cash always available to meet needs that might arise."

In reporting on the campaign, the BPD president pointed out that without investment there could be no development, and without savings there could be no investment. It is important to mobilize savings, particularly in our country's current state of affairs without the financial resources to meet the many needs of the national economy. Savings also helps reduce surplus money in circulation.

The BPD has promoted activities to encourage savings since it was founded, including adjustments to its management system at its main office and branches, activities to teach the people how to use a bank, and moves to extend and revise the banking network and simplify the type of deposit accounts and their use.

It has been noted that although the role of banks in the country is generally understood, this understanding is still insufficient. The amount of deposits held by the BPD went from 10.2 billion meticals when it was first started to 24.8 billion in 1984. By then, the percentage of deposits by

the people was 45 percent of the total, as compared to 30 percent in the beginning. As for the number of accounts, by 1984 there were about 415,000 out of which 380,000 belonged to the people, more than in any other colonial banks.

However, it was concluded that savings were not significant in comparison with the volume of meticals still immobilized. So it was decided to do away with the idea that savings necessarily meant opening and maintaining the usual current deposit account.

The project for a savings campaign was approved by the General Staff of the National Planning Commission on 13 July 1984, and preparations immediately began.

"This campaign, which was launched in 153 branches of the Bank, rapidly spread to over 228 savings funds scattered throughout the country, operating in other banks, the Defense and Security Forces, services, cooperatives, private and state firms and villages," reported Joaquim de Carvalho, who added that "with this coverage, the BPD had operations in over 200 locations in rural areas." Where it was either impossible or unjustified to set up a permanent savings fund, mobile brigades were used.

"Now that the groundwork has been laid, with a highly effective campaign, it could be possible to meet the goal of 4 billion meticals through the campaign and one billion meticals through normal deposits, which would reflect a reduction in normal deposits," Joaquim de Carvalho went on to say.

The BPD president said that now it was necessary to make sure that the results obtained are strictly safeguarded.

There were hardly any incidents during the campaign. The enemy barbarically killed 12 citizens and wounded 3 in the village of Magare, Gurue, Zambezia, stole 10 books of bonds in Niassa and destroyed savings funds in Luabo, Morrumbala, Marromeu, Chemba, Moringue and other places.

"Although these actions had some effect on the morale of some workers, they did not constitute a reason to slow down the campaign, since it was clear that these were actions perpetrated by the enemy of our revolution," Joaquim de Carvalho said.

The campaign demonstrated that the deposit certificate used was a convenient, efficient and safe method, and that it could be used once the campaign was over to attract savings.

Responsibilities are also increasing. "Today we are receiving many requests to open new branches, especially in rural areas," Joaquim de Carvalho said, and went on to explain that the campaign was not closed 12 months after its inauguration since in September 1985 the BPD was still receiving requests to open savings funds.

NATIONAL BEEKEEPING PROGRAM SUCCESSFULLY TRAINS 300 BEEKEEPERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The National Beekeeping Program set up in 1982 has already trained around 300 beekeepers in the country in courses held as part of a project to develop beekeeping in Mozambique, financed by MONAP. This information was provided by Jose Alcobia, head of the National Beekeeping Program, who described the activities conducted under the Beekeeping Program in Mozambique.

"The program is financed by MONAP and FAO and is designed to expand and further beekeeping in the country by sponsoring basic training courses to provide the students with the minimum skills needed to develop beekeeping," Jose Alcobia began by telling us.

He said that in addition to promoting courses, the beekeeping program has also provided technical assistance and various beekeeping equipment to state and private entities interested in engaging in this activity.

"We supply beehives to anyone who wants to engage in beekeeping. The greatest progress has been made in urban areas, as our activities there have been more intensive than in the countryside, where we have little mobility. We recognize, however, that we should focus on the rural sector, since that is a more appropriate setting for developing beekeeping," the program head said.

He pointed out that the beekeeping program has been working with the Rural Development Department, so that supervisors from the Regional Development Centers would encourage and instruct the peasants in the practice of beekeeping.

On this point, Jose Alcobia said that what is seen now in the countryside are traditional beekeeping practices which hamper the rapid growth of this activity in Mozambique.

"We need to create a new way of thinking among family beekeepers, who are the basis and the nucleus of beekeeping in all parts of the world. We are therefore using a new teaching methodology, with the cooperation of the Rural

Development Department, to enable us rapidly and effectively to transmit knowledge to the rural population, once the Rural Development Department can send teams into the districts to improve communication with the local people," Jose Alcobia told us.

As for support for the beekeeping program, he said that various agencies and international organizations had provided aid either by supplying beekeeping equipment and teaching material or by promoting courses and arranging apprenticeships and fellowships.

According to him, support has come from the Swedish Development Agency (ASDI), and the Embassies of France, Great Britain and Portugal in Mozambique. With Portugal, for instance, there are plans to take Mozambican beekeeping technicians to Portugal in the near future for brief apprenticeship periods.

Course in Zambezia

A beekeeping course is scheduled to start shortly in the city of Quelimane, as part of the program to promote beekeeping throughout the country.

Jose Alcobia further said that the National Beekeeping Program is planning to set up technical teams in all the provinces to monitor the development of beekeeping in each province, provide technical assistance, and promote local basic courses.

Referring to the course to begin shortly in Quelimane, he said that it would last 2 months.

"Like the courses we held in Inhambane and Marracuene, the Quelimane course will be supplemented by later apprenticeship periods and intensive practical workshops, so as to train the participants as completely as possible. Moreover, as soon as we gather enough participants, a mini-course in beekeeping, dedicated in the beginning to family beekeepers, will be held in Maputo at the Agrarian Training Center. People can enroll in it already," Jose Alcobia reported.

He also referred to a project to set up two production units of beekeeping equipment, such as gloves, suitable clothing and hives which, as Jose Alcobia said, require special care and must be carefully produced.

Jose Alcobia said that in view of the excellent flora in Mozambique for developing beekeeping, the National Beekeeping Program is essentially directed at encouraging and training beekeepers.

"I believe that greater use must be made of beekeeping in Mozambique. In this country, beekeeping is confined to merely exploiting honey and wax. There are other products that can be derived from beekeeping. The bee is a hard-working insect and we have to take advantage of its work, without destroying or killing it," he said.

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CSO: 3442/252

BRIEFS

GDP REGISTERS RISE—The gross domestic product has been on the rise in recent years, according to 1985 statistics, which will be for sale shortly at the Economic Documentation Center of the National Planning Commission. According to AIM, in 1981 the GDP amounted to \$2 billion, and 4 years later it had risen to \$3.6 billion, as a result of price increases. According to AIM, the document discloses that the overall social product last year was \$1.3 billion. The value of the social product at constant prices is compared with the value in the previous 2 years. From 1975 to 1981, it was on the rise, after which time it began a downward trend. The 1985 social product is estimated at \$1.8 billion, while it was \$2.1 billion in 1981. This is a figure computed at constant prices at the 1985 exchange rate. The overall social product is the value of gross agricultural and industrial production, including construction, transportation, communications and commerce, but excluding management, banking, and other components, and without deducting amortization and taxes. As for foreign trade, 1985 exports amounted to \$81.6 billion, as compared to \$123.8 million 10 years earlier. In 1981, exports were valued at \$245 million, according to computations at last year's rate of exchange. Mozambique's economy has shown a downward trend since 1981 which is closely related to renewed South African aggression and natural disasters. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jun 86 p 8] 9805/6662

WEATHER RADAR INSTALLED AT BEIRA—A weather radar was inaugurated yesterday afternoon at Beira's international airport. Present at the ceremony were the First Secretary of Frelimo and Governor of Sofala Province Francisco Masquil, as well as Vice-Minister of Transportation and Communications, Rui Lousa and the Soviet Ambassador Yuri Sepeliov who made the official presentation. During the ceremony, Yuri Sepeliov said that his country would, in the future, install more of these radars in Maputo, Nampula, and Nacala. This undertaking was initiated by the Soviet Union, within the framework of meteorological cooperation, and the radar was installed under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization. [Summary] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jun 86 p 1] /8309

CSO: 3442/266

SWAPO'S NUJOMA INTERVIEWED ON VIENNA TV

[Editorial Report] Vienna Television Service in German at 1930 GMT on 9 July 1986 carries a 5-minute report by Herbert Hamersky on the UN conference on Namibia, held currently in Vienna. The report, which explains the history and the background of the Namibian conflict, contains videotaped portions of an interview that was given to Hamersky in Vienna today by Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], who is attending the UN conference. The interview is conducted in English, with superimposed German translation.

In his first reply to Hamersky's questions, Nujoma maintains that Namibia could be one of the wealthiest countries in Africa: "In view of our small population of only 1 million, the wealth of the country could make it possible for every Namibian, black or white, to live a decent life. That is why South Africa must go out."

Asked about the SWAPO's struggle, Nujoma says in his next statement: "Well, the struggle being waged by SWAPO is a result of the oppression and occupation of the Namibian people by racist South Africa. As long as this oppression continues and the Namibian people are denied the right to self-determination, the armed resistance to oppression will continue, until final victory is won."

In his third and last statement in the report, Nujoma answers Hamersky's question about the likelihood of Namibia becoming communist under the SWAPO. He says: "The Namibian people should not be denied their legitimate right to freedom under the pretext that the SWAPO could impose socialism or communism on the country. We demand free and democratic elections under the auspices of the United Nations."

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CSO: 3400/305

WINDHOEK CHURCHES TO FORM NON-POLITICAL LEAGUE

MB260959 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Windhoek, 27 Jun SAPA--A group of Windhoek church members have decided to form a non-political league of churches because they said they were dissatisfied with the direction adopted by the Council of Churches in Namibia [CCN] which earlier this year sponsored a meeting of church and political leaders.

A spokesman for the new group, Mr George Yates, said church members were dissatisfied with the affiliation of their churches to the Con-sponsored meeting which issued a document known as the Ai-Gams declaration.

The Ai-Gams meeting comprised various groups, including SWAPO, who favoured immediate and unconditional implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), concerning SWA/Namibian independence.

Mr Yates said some church members were particularly concerned about a document detailing an action programme, reportedly drafted by the Ai-Gams meeting.

According to the document implementation of UN Resolution 435 should be attained through mass strikes, boycotts, stayaways, a campaign to end military conscription and refusal to pay for licenses and other forms of civil disobedience.

Mr Yates said members of the new group could not identify with the Ai-Gams meeting and congregation members were not consulted before the Ai-Gams declaration was accepted.

Earlier, members of the central Methodist church in Windhoek criticised the Methodist district synod for accepting the Ai-Gams declaration.

They were unhappy that Ai-Gams was linked to political parties, including SWAPO, they said last week.

A statement by the Methodist synod said the declaration was not binding on any member and did not imply political affiliation to any party.

The synod had fully debated the topic and had concluded that UN Resolution 435 was the only path to an early settlement of the SWA/Namibian dispute, and was also clearly in accordance within the wishes of the majority of the people in the territory, the statement said.

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

BADEA LOAN FOR ELECTRIC PROJECT--Khartoum, 18 July (PANA/AZAP)--The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Farica [BADEA] granted on Wednesday [16 July] a loan of \$4 million to Senegal meant for the co-financing of an electricity network project in the rural and urban centers. The loan agreement was signed by Chedly Ayari, the BADEA president and Mr Moussa Toure, the Senegalese secretary of state at the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The loan is repayable in 16 years and has a five year grace period. The annual interest rate is 6 percent. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1447 GMT 20 Jul 86 AB] /12913

CSO: 3400/293

MATSEBULA IN EUROPE TO OPPOSE SANCTIONS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Mogens Kofod-Hansen: "Blacks Fear Sanctions"]

[Text] A minister from Swaziland is in Copenhagen and the Nordic capitals to emphasize his government's fear about the serious "side effects" of the heightened boycott of South Africa.

The leaders of some of South Africa's independent black neighbor countries breathed a bit easier when the leaders of the Common Market countries--because of British and West German opposition--recently were forced to abandon the plan--which was strongly supported by Denmark--to implement drastic new sanctions against the regime in Pretoria. Even though the African leaders are opponents of the apartheid system, they fear a total economic war against South Africa because it would have devastating consequences for their countries.

At any rate, in three black nations--which are totally or primarily encircled by South African territory and which have no access to the sea and are totally dependent upon cooperation with their white-controlled neighbor--there is fear, despite the relief over EC's hesitancy, that the threat of expanded sanctions still may become a reality. The countries involved are Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana. The latter, however, is careful in making public statements in this regard.

Harmful Effects

The labor minister of the kingdom of Swaziland, former Foreign Minister Mhlangano Matsebula, is presently on a circle tour of the Nordic countries in order to awaken awareness concerning the problem. In Copenhagen, he has just pointed out his government's deep fear about the situation in which his country would find itself in case of a tightening of sanctions against South Africa. He believes that Swaziland, as well as Lesotho and Botswana, are prisoners of sorts.

A critical point is that an embargo against South Africa of the scope which the Danish parliament has approved--including a prohibition against Danish ships docking in South African ports--can have side effects which are damaging for Swaziland's exports. The local representative of Swaziland, consul Flemming Jorgensen, pointed this out in correspondence dated 13 May which was addressed to the Foreign Policy Committee of Parliament. According to the letter:

"Because of the political unrest in neighboring Mozambique, it is impossible today to export goods via Maputo, and exporters in Swaziland are totally dependent on shipping opportunities via Durban (in South Africa)." Nearly two months later, there has been no reply to the letter which, among other things, requests that contacts be made by Denmark with Swaziland "in order, by means of discussions, to avoid unforeseen side effects as a result of an expansion of the boycott" against South Africa.

The Danish position may have contributed to the fear among Queen Ntombi's ministers in Swaziland's little capital, Mbabane, and among many of the country's 688,000 inhabitants. Their exporters now are looking for shipping firms from other sea-going nations which can replace the Danish Lauritzen, whose coal ships up to now have transported most of the country's fruit exports--its most important source of currency--but which no longer may dock at South African ports.

Serious Consequences

If other countries implement the same strict course of action against South Africa as Denmark is doing--something which Sweden and Norway have not yet done--there will be serious consequences for Swaziland, both economic and otherwise. There is fear in Mbabane, for example, that Pretoria would react by terminating negotiations--which have been under way for years and which appear to be succeeding--concerning adding 5,120 square kilometers of land, presently administered by South Africa but populated by Swazis, to Swaziland's 17,364 square kilometers of territory.

The thought has been that Swaziland--which never has been a colony but which, until 1968, was a British protectorate--would overtake the area, called Ingwavuma, located between Swaziland's present eastern border and the Indian Ocean, in order to obtain its own access to the sea. There would be a border adjustment--discussed since 1910--which would unite nearly all of the one million members of the Swazi nationality. But with the increasing outside pressure, it is feared that South Africa will not be willing to make concessions of this or any other kind.

Swaziland is just one of the many countries in southern Africa which would suffer under a drastic tightening of sanctions against Pretoria--irrespective of whether the South Africans might act out of necessity or in retaliation.

During a period when black Africa is suffering from unemployment, it would be a hard blow if South Africa--should it need to tighten its belt--were to expel the 350,000 legal and 1.2 million illegal guestworkers from neighboring countries, among others, 139,000 from Lesotho, 60,000 from Mozambique, 30,000 from Malawi, 26,000 from Botswana, and 17,000 from Swaziland--according to official tallies, but reckoned in fact to be several times greater in number.

Great Dependency

In other areas as well, including more significant ones, the black neighboring countries--including some of the militant "front line states"--will be hit hard if South Africa's economy is seriously damaged by sanctions.

Their dependency on the white industrial power appears in these figures. In the electricity area, South Africa supplies Lesotho with 100 percent, Swaziland with 79 percent, Botswana with 50 percent, the capital of the marxist Mozambique, Maputo, with 60 percent, and even Zimbabwe with two percent of consumption.

Turning off the current would be a catastrophe for them.

At least 45 percent of the total imports and exports to and from Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Zaire is shipped via South African rail and ports, and practically speaking, 100 percent of imports and exports to and from Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho.

The same applies regarding air, postal and telecommunications connections. Additionally, South Africa is by far the largest supplier of life-sustaining goods--from food to machinery and spare parts--to the majority of the black nations in the region, and its overall exports to the rest of Africa have increased by 40 percent this year to a record value of \$800 million. No less than 70 percent of Zimbabwe's foreign trade is with South Africa.

Nonetheless, many leaders of the front line states, including Zambia's president Kaunda, are demanding binding international sanctions, "even though many of us will suffer and perhaps even starve." Over the weekend, he threatened that Zambia would withdraw from the British Commonwealth if Great Britain does not support such sanctions.

But others, such as the government of Swaziland, and more discretely, representatives of Lesotho, warn--since they are afraid that what one foreign observer has said is true:

"It can take decades to destroy South Africa's economy. Long before that occurs, the neighboring countries' economies will be destroyed. For some of them, this could happen in a few months."

12578

CSO: 3613/169

SIDA CHIEF ON AID PROGRAM, IMF CONDITIONS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 1 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by Peter Bratt]

[Text] "Government bureaucracy must be reduced, and the administration must be decentralized. That is the precondition for success with the economic recovery program in Tanzania."

So said Carl Tham, head of SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority], on Monday following a trip to that country.

Tanzania is the single largest recipient of Swedish aid. The country is assured of receiving 475 million kronor during the next fiscal year, and a decision was recently made to add 50 million kronor to that amount so that Tanzania can meet the demands of the IMF.

Tanzania is agreeing to devalue its currency by 400 percent in 6 months (1 percent per day), to cut back on public administration, and to raise agricultural prices by 15 percent over a 3-year period.

In return, Tanzania is receiving \$290 million in favorable loans from the IMF and the World Bank and another \$130 million from a number of donor countries.

Carl Tham does not believe that the biggest problem is going to be sharply higher food prices for the inhabitants of the cities.

"Distribution by the state did not work before, so the urban inhabitants were already being forced to buy most of their food on the illegal private market. You might say that they have already adjusted to the higher prices.

"The biggest difficulty will very probably be experienced in implementing decentralization. When one sees the health stations supplied and built in the country by Sweden, one is not pleased. They are in wretched condition.

"The reason is not only the lack of funds but also the fact that there has not been any local organization for operating and maintaining those stations."

Inefficient

Reducing the overstaffed and "parasitic" public administration, large parts of which are very inefficient, is going to mean facing up to structural problems. Many jobs are quite simply the result of corruption--a sort of reward.

SIDA and representatives of the Tanzanian Government have discussed the manner in which Swedish aid will be adapted to the agreement with the IMF.

In recent years, more and more of that aid has been used for maintenance and repairs and for the importation of fuel, fertilizer, spare parts, and so on. Of the total aid to be provided during the next fiscal year, from 60 to 70 percent will be used to subsidize imports.

Tham did not conceal the fact that some of the previous aid from Sweden had, if anything, made the situation in the country worse.

"The water program was too complicated technically and was a failure."

11798

CSO: 3650/262

BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION, TRADE LINKS WITH UGANDA--Tanzania and Uganda have agreed to take measures to improve transport and communications links and to enhance trade between the two countries. The measures were agreed by the Tanzania-Uganda Permanent Joint Cooperation Commission during its two day session which ended in Dar Es Salaam today. In a communique, the commission also calls for the resumption of lake passenger services between the two countries on Lake Victoria. The joint communique was signed by the minister of state in the president's office responsible for Cabinet affairs and internal cooperation, Professor Kigoma Malima, and Ugandan Minister for Regional Cooperation Ssebaana Kizito. [Excerpt] [Dar Es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Jul 86 EA] /12913

CSO: 3400/293

ANC-BROEDERBOND MEETING EXPLAINED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 19 Jun 86 p 23

[Article: "Broederbond and ANC--Prof De Lange Tells Everything"]

The full story of the so-called Broederbond-ANC meeting has been told to DIE VADERLAND by the rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, chairman of the Broederbond and father of the De Lange Report on education, Professor Pieter de Lange. Speculative reports from local and overseas sources make out that it was a preconceived attempt by the Broederbond to make contact with the ANC. Professor De Lange denied this, and termed the meeting "accidental." This resulted in speculation about who is now reflecting the true course of affairs. In a candid interview with DIE VADERLAND, Professor De Lange gave the following account of events:

In 1979, the American Ford Foundation made a study of what the relationship between the United States and South Africa ought to be. The findings of the Rockefeller Commission were contained in a report published in 1981 with the title "South Africa: Time is running out." In 1984 it was decided to bring the report up to date with the latest facts. A series of conferences was held, including one on 30 and 31 May this year under the chairmanship of the Ford Foundations's Mr Franklin Thomas. The aim was to investigate the role of education and the church in the South African situation and to determine what input America could make in that sphere. A variety of delegates were present, [among them] Professor De Lange as an "educational expert, not as rector of the RAU or chairman of the Broederbond." There were also three ANC members: Messrs Seretse Choabi, Thabo Mbeki and Mac Maharaj. Their position was that education in South Africa must be molded to the ANC formula. During the question period, Mr Choabi "asked quite out of context what had caused the division in the Broederbond. I answered that there were differences with respect to conservative and verligte viewpoints," Professor De Lange said. Thereupon Mr Choabi responded "emotionally" and said that the white debate in South Africa is irrelevant. He pointed his finger at me and said 'All we are going to do is shoot you people.'"

The audience was shocked, according to Mr De Lange. He himself looked at the chairman to see whether he was going to react. Mr Thomas "admonished" Mr Choabi that that was not the way to take part in the conference. "If he had not done that, I would have responded," Professor De Lange said. Mr Choabi accepted the admonition and he and Professor De Lange parted with a friendly good-bye at the conclusion of the conference. The Broederbond was thus dragged into the discussions "out of context."

TREURNICHT COMMENTS ON AWB

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 10 Jun 86 p 9

[Article from Cape Town by Gerhard Burger: "AWB Conducts Its Own Affairs, Says Treurnicht"]

[Text] The Afrikaner Resistance Movement's [AWB] organization and methods of conduct are its own responsibility and will be judged in the light of the Christian National freedom aspiration of the Afrikaner in particular and of the Whites in general. This is the opinion of the leader of the Conservative Party [KP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, who says there is no question of his party being taken over by the AWB. DIE VADERLAND approached Dr Treurnicht in connection with reports that the rally at the Voortrekker Monument indicates that the KP is being taken over by the AWB. His opinion on this is:

"It is obvious that what happened at Brits and Pietersburg has focused the spotlight on the AWB. Mr Pik Botha and Dr Jan Grobler have made their own contribution to that. There is a deep feeling of anxiety and alarm among many Whites about the political course of the government, because it is disastrous for the freedom of Whites. People ask everywhere what the common voter can do to make known and demonstrate his opposition to the course. Demonstrations at political gatherings are one of the methods that people are considering. Challenges and provocative conduct of ministers and other Nationalists contribute to the emotion at such gatherings. The KP has repeatedly said that it is opposed to fighting at political gatherings--whoever causes or occasions it. In the light of the talks between members of the KP caucus and Messrs Terre'Blanche and Groenewald from the AWB there is no question of the one organization being taken over by the other. If a party is being taken over, it is the National Party."

"The AWB is not a political party and thus does not move in the sphere of the KP. Its organization and methods of conduct are completely its own responsibility and will be judged in the light of the Christian National freedom aspiration of the Afrikaner in particular and of the Whites in general. "The KP is an established, growing political party. It has a well-considered and fundamentally justified political policy which with the greatest candor it has already submitted to the judgment of the white voters with increasing success at by-elections. As a political party, we are building up an organization through recruitment of members, constituency

organization, information, putting up candidates and fighting in elections. Our goal is to win at the polls through moral persuasion in a democratic way, to take over the government and carry through the policy of partition. That is our aspiration as a party, and we reject violence as an alternative political method. As for the last-mentioned, the AWB declared that it agrees with us; and there is thus no question of the highjacking of the party. The KP is going forth with certainty in the political struggle and will persevere in its endeavor to politically bring together all who cherish and want to restore in a democratic manner the self-determination and freedom of the Whites.

13084

CSO: 3401/163

RIGHT WING EXTREMIST THREAT TO NP VIEWED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 5 Jun 86 p 6

[Column "Around Politics" by J.S. Liebenburg: "Appeal to the Blood"]

[Text] The agenda and goal of the National Party's Federal Congress in August is still an unviolated confidentiality. Whatever it may be, however, the party will have to take the onslaught from the right into account. In the 1970 election John Vorster was resented by many, because at every gathering he harangued almost exclusively against the HNP. The crafty politician Vorster, however, did not bother much about reproaches that he was haranguing against the HNP so doggedly that he was not making time for worthy political speeches. He went scathingly on the offensive and beat the HNP so devastatingly that they were never again a political factor in his time and have still not even recovered today. He once said with reference to the dissatisfied little rightist group in his caucus: "If I walk out together with those men tomorrow, I will take the government over again the next election." He realized only too well the danger of the simplified slogan, blood politics and the difficult task of contesting these with reasonableness and doctrines of reality.

Today the National Party has to deal with a much more formidable and extensive onslaught. Last weekend's rally at the [Voortrekker] monument has given an indication of the extent of this. Some observers think that the crowd was bigger than the estimated 15,000 to 20,000. And the manner in which the AWB's Eugene Terre'Blanche--dramatist/policeman/farmer-politician--took over and dominated the assembly makes even the fiery Jaap Marais appear lukewarm.

The power of the extremist's technique lies in the simplicity and agitation of his formulas and slogans. He ignores the complexities of reality and simplifies the situation into a chosen, but oppressed, people. It becomes a cause of heroes and martyrs against oppressors and villains. The resemblance between what Terre'Blanche offers the Afrikaner and the blacks Tutu and Tambo is rather striking in that respect. "God gave the world's riches to the Afrikaner and nobody will take them from him," the AWB leader proclaims. "This is our promised land and we cannot give it away--nor do we have the right to do so." He also promises nationalization of industries and sources of revenue. Does that not surprisingly resemble a lot what the ANC and UDF say to their people? It's the evil government that is oppressing the

Afrikaner, that wants to give away his God-given heritage to a black superior power. And it's Afrikaner fellow travelers who will have to be accountable and make amends, because they are "selling out" the people. And in the black residential neighborhoods the burning necklace is already demanding its reprisal.

You can stir people up to fanatical action if you convince them that they are fighting for survival and existence with their backs to the wall--and, to boot, give them the impression that they are being wronged and oppressed. It is with this technique that Terre'Blanche draws his thousands and makes Jaap Marais and Andries Treurnicht take a backseat. And symbolically still to his advantage, his name means White Earth. He cannot be outbid in extremist patriotism or condemnation of the "black peril." He offers himself as the champion of national survival against a government which has become powerless to fight. It's a challenge to Nationalism as never before.

13084

CSO: 3401/165

NP'S 'MODERATES' THEORY CRITICIZED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 18 Jun 86 p 2

["Perspective" column by Gawie: "Moderate Middle Group Is a Political Myth"]

[Text] The NP is increasingly making propaganda for a merger of "moderates" against leftist Black radicals and rightist white "extremists" (sometimes also called "reactionaries"). This division has become general in speeches by ministers and NP MP's, and every now and then it also comes out in editorials and commentaries of NP newspapers. Of course the assertion is that the "moderates" will maintain stability vis-a-vis the rightists who will plunge the country into a bloodbath or something horrible like that. Secondly, it is suggested that the "moderates" are actually a sort of silent majority and the rightists only a noisy small minority. If the "moderates" will merely stand together, they will easily be able to beat off the attacks from both black radicals and white extremists, it is alleged.

Both of these suppositions are conspicuously false. In the first place, the "moderates" cannot maintain stability, as the NP's record over the past years so strikingly shows. Riots which have now been going on incessantly for nearly two years, a border war which has already been dragging on for years at high costs and considerable loss of life, an internal onslaught of terrorism which is clearly intensifying, and a situation of economic crisis coupled with an impoverishing inflation rate are only the most important signs of the current unstable situation. Just the past week the already unstable situation has further destabilized by the government's inability to put security legislation on the law book, due to opposition from its "moderate" non-white allies.

The principal trait of the present government is probably the instability it has caused in South Africa. Its unwise policy directions in almost every sphere have brought an unparalleled sense of insecurity to almost every white South African, which can only be improved upon. Everyone knows by this time that the "moderate" option is also the option of concession. History, and especially the history of Africa, demonstrates that almost without exception the "moderates" have had to make room for the revolutionaries. The changes put into process by the "moderates" eventually overtake them and overcome them. The instability, characteristic of the "moderate" administration, is

then replaced by the "stability" of the revolutionary regime, which is maintained by force.

A serious error now being made in South Africa is the overall overestimation by the "moderates" of their numbers. Just note the estimates on the strong rise of rightist white politics compared with a clearly fading "moderate" NP. Any other factions in white politics which can still be labeled "moderate" are the New Republic Party, which is all but dead, as well as perhaps the right wing of the PFP. The latter party's support, however, is decreasing to such an extent that even if the right wing should join the NP it would not bring about any significant increase in numbers.

However, it is particularly in non-white politics that "moderates" are diligently sought, usually starting in parliament; and namely with the Labor Party of the Coloreds and the National Peoples Party of the Indians. The election results of 1984 showed how unrepresentative that party [sic] is of the general political feeling among the two groups. There is no possibility at all that even that percentage would be equaled if an election were held now, simply because politics among Coloreds and Indians has radicalized considerably since then. A search for "moderate" leaders among Coloreds and Indians is truly an exercise in futility.

Whenever "moderates" are sought in black politics, it is of course especially Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi who for the NP is the big fish that must be caught. The Zulu leader then also made the right noises when Inkatha last week requested Whites to reject the AWB. Inkatha said the "alarming" rise of white rightist "extremism" is a serious threat to the future of the country. So far Inkatha has been nicely soft-soaping Mr P.W. Botha. He could hardly be more "moderate" than by rejecting this "extremist" white organization. Immediately after that, however, a plea is made for the release of the biggest black radical: Nelson Mandela. Inkatha then also refers to the "brotherhood" between Buthelezi and Mandela. With that, the cat was of course out of the bag: Buthelezi and Inkatha are by no means "moderate" and are improbable candidates for collusion with the government against both white "extremism" and black radicals. Any further search among Blacks will yield nobody except political nonentities.

This then is the power of the "moderates": a tattered NP, a few Coloreds and Indians with almost no credibility among their own people and an almost total absence of Blacks. The irony is that the very steps taken to strengthen the "moderate" numbers are fanning the revolutionary flames. Each concession does not make the "moderate" ranks grow, but rather those of the UDF and ANC. So the "moderates" are actually constantly foiling their goal and driving up the revolutionary fever by continually creating expectations which cannot be fulfilled quickly enough. The "moderate" option is a myth. The longer it is clung to, the longer South Africa will suffer instability and disruption.

13084

CSO: 3401/163

GOVERNMENT URBAN MIGRATION POLICY CRITICIZED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 18 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Concessions Under Pressure"]

[Text] The government's legislation to abolish influx control in a time of economic depression and widespread riot situations must make any thinking person wonder whether the government still has any idea at all of the implications of what it is doing. There would have been complete understanding for a decision by the government to intensify influx control for the duration of the depression and riot situations. A flow from the country to the metropolitan areas in a time like this will naturally exacerbate both situations. Unemployment is already at an unprecedented high level, and there is no prospect that it is going to improve within the foreseeable future. The reasonable expectation is that the depression is going to get worse. The riots have assumed a scope surpassing all expectations. And they do not show any sign of abating either; as a matter of fact, the contrary.

Blacks who are going to move to the cities from the country will probably give up reasonable housing in an environment where there is social stability and the possibility of food supply in a spirit of helping each other. There will not be housing in the urban black neighborhoods, and the inevitable result will be that squatter towns will quickly spring up like mushrooms. There is no social bond and no accepted authority in such concentrations of people from different regions. They are the easy prey of riot fomenters who exploit the economic and social evils for political goals. The current riots at Crossroads and other squatter towns in the western Cape are an object lesson of what can be expected in squatter towns which will arise in the present circumstances. In addition, it must be assumed that the government has to regard squatter towns as an evil and therefore will have to provide alternative housing as quickly as possible. That will have to be done at the expense of the taxpayers, who already bear too heavy of a burden. And the government already cannot afford its budget of expenditures from its revenue. To undertake an extraordinarily large housing program in such economic circumstances is unthinkable.

From all these considerations the conclusion is unescapable that the government's deeds, such as the intended lifting of influx control, are not occurring on the basis of well-thought-out policy, but merely under pressure

from abroad and from monetary power. Foreign countries want freedom of movement for Blacks in order to extinguish the idea of regional separation, and to further Mr P.W. Botha's position of single citizenship in an undivided South Africa. The money power wants as large as possible concentration of consumers in the metropolitan areas for the sake of heightened volume of business and greater profits. Besides, they want the biggest pool of labor as close as possible so that the excessive supply of labor will gradually force the cost down.

Two things are clear from these facts: one is that the "National" Party is governing as a tool of foreign countries and money power, and the second is that it is either not able or not willing to face up to the consequences of its deeds. Any government with insight and responsibility would have realized that lifting influx control at present is an unforgivable irresponsibility. This latest event ought to confirm to persons who are concerned with national affairs that the Botha administration is completely unqualified to govern South Africa and to handle the problems which have been created by its own inability and errors.

13084

CSO: 3401/163

AVW PREPARES FOR ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT TREK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 86 p 10

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE Afrikaner Right-wing body, the Afrikanervolkswag, is to spearhead a massive, ongoing, three year long campaign to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Great Trek and to "reunite" and consolidate "true" Afrikaners.

Plans for the marathon celebration, to be launched on October 10 this year, were discussed in depth at the annual congress of the AVW, which was attended by more than 200 delegates from throughout the country, at the Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum east of Pretoria.

Patron of the AVW, Prof F J M "Pottie" Potgieter, called on South Africa and the world to recognise the example set over hundreds of years by Europe — a continent of "separate" and "different" peoples, saying that South Africa would achieve peace if it followed this pattern.

Quoting copiously and fluently from the scrip-

tures to justify the policy of separate development, he particularly deplored the fact that Christians in South Africa were falling prey to Communist propaganda — and developing a "guilty conscience" about the Black peoples.

The leader of the AVW, Prof Carel Boshoff, called on the delegates to find or evolve a central emblem to signify the importance of "Groot Trek 150".

He also announced that the executive of the body had decided to award a R15 000 prize to the author of a work of fact, or a fiction novel, on the Great Trek.

Dr J Duvenhage said that there were definite parallels between the crossroads faced by the Afrikaners which led to the original Great Trek, and the Afrikaner of today.

In the 1830s they faced the decision and took it to have "a rebellion on wheels, a revolution without guns".

/9317

CSO: 3400/281

AWB TO TRAIN CHILDREN IN USE OF FIREARMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 86 p 10

[Text]

AFRIKANER Weerstandbeweging sources confirmed yesterday that comprehensive plans are being drawn up by the AWB military wing, the Boere-brandwag, to train women and children in the offensive and defensive use of firearms.

It was established that the man masterminding the plan is a former now retired, senior Security Police officer, lieutenant colonel Arthur Cronwright, who is now farming near Louis Trichardt.

However, col Cronwright — when reached by telephone — refused to discuss the plans over the telephone "I never speak to the Press unless it's face to face," he said.

The colonel was well known in the police as a

formidable interrogator who extracted confessions out of a number of Left-wing radicals.

Nor was the leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, available for comment.

However it was confirmed that special "camps" were being set up to teach children and women how to use firearms — and the plans are not only to teach children over the age of 10 this art but also to arm them.

A report in a Sunday newspaper, confirmed by AWB sources, said Col Cronwright was drawing up a master plan to "make South Africa safe from terrorism" and that special horse patrols were being planned to patrol the country's borders.

/9317

CSO: 3400/281

AFRIKAANS WRITERS CONDEMN STATE OF EMERGENCY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Jul 86 p 11

[Text]

WINDHOEK — The painful path to liberation — physical, intellectual, spiritual and emotional — is one that all South Africans and Namibians will have to follow sooner or later, whether they like it or not.

This message, delivered by Windhoek Professor Brian Harlech-Jones, found a receptive audience at the annual meeting of the Afrikaanse Skrywers Gilde here.

Wrestling with the conference theme "The Writer and Liberation", the cream of the Afrikaans intelligentsia were debating the role of the writer in the turmoil in South Africa.

The guild voted unanimously to take a strong stand against the South African state of emergency and to condemn any measures which restricted freedom of speech or artistic creativity.

A resolution tabled at the meeting — to be conveyed to State President Mr Botha — opposed any form of censorship and said the emergency regulations, with their restrictions on the Press, individuals and organisations, were smothering "the essential exchange of opinions needed for the growth of a healthy society and its culture".

'CUTTING EDGE'

Many of South Africa's leading Afrikaans writers were at the conference, including Jan Rabie, Abraham De Vries, Fanie Du Toit, Etienne le Roux, Doc Immelman, Christo and Jean Lombard, Klaas Steytler, Jeanette Ferreira, Gerhard Totemeyer and Lochner de Kock.

Professor Harlech-Jones, acting dean of the department of English at the Academy for Tertiary Education in Windhoek, told delegates that writers searched out the heart and soul of man as very few other disciplines did and that writers in South Africa had already come to the "cutting edge" of liberation and reconciliation in the country.

Writers, indeed all people, would have to be liberated from the "terrible baggage of the past" and the "worn-out, dead, spent things which clutter up our hearts and minds".

It was doubtful, he added, whether the present way of life in South Africa was "worth defending for a moment" but the struggle to a new way would be one which would be a very painful experience which would require an honesty so great that "only God might support us".

Many of the writers present at the five-day conference showed great interest in the current situation in Namibia.

FORBIDDEN THEMES

Local author Olga Levinson told delegates that the territory was a "paradise" for writers, irrespective of whether they wanted to write satire, liberation drama, romance comedy or history, because Namibia offered a rich variety of raw material in its history and culture.

Arguing that the territory is a writer's "hell", writer and Swapo executive member

Dan Tjongorero outlined some of the things which made life difficult for those seeking to portray the truth in contemporary Namibia.

It would be unthinkable, he said, to write about themes such as the meeting of armed members of the same family on opposite sides of the political fence, of the flight of refugees from the country, of a white girl falling in love with a "terrorist", or of the differing "day and night loyalties" of the civilian population in the war zones.

Other sessions during the conference dealt with liberation, the position of women, the media, race, and language.

Interspersed with the public lectures and discussion periods were private meetings of guild members at which domestic business was discussed.

Sensitive topics were brought up at these closed meetings, including a proposal that the guild join the international PEN society for writers, a proposal opposed by a number of the more conservative authors.

/9317

CSO: 3400/281

EDUCATION MINISTER GIVES OPINION ON PEOPLE'S EDUCATION

MB150654 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says if the so-called people's education campaign is a drive aimed at greater participation by communities in the management of education and at greater involvement by communities in educational content then it deserves to be given a further hearing.

Addressing the congress of the Afrikaanse Studente Bond [ASB--Afrikaans Student's Union] at Potchefstroom, Dr Viljoen said that this kind of education would be totally unacceptable if it amounted to revolutionary education which promoted violence and chaos.

Dr Viljoen said that it could be rightly expected that the content of education if it was found responsibly and scientifically would take account of the history, endeavor, values, and traditions of a particular community. [as received] He said that communities could hardly live together in peace if their educational systems were one-sided or if they presented prejudiced or distorted images of one another.

At its congress, the ASB decided to amend its constitution to provide for a policy of community involvement. The president of the ASB, Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk, said that the young South African was called to become involved in the changing scene of a broader South African community.

/6662

CSO: 3400/277

NEW CAPE POLICY APPROACH TOWARD BLACKS VIEWED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Jun 86 p 18

[Editorial: "A Steep Path"]

What complexities the reformer in South Africa has to deal with is again evident from what the administrator of the Cape told DIE BURGER in an interview yesterday. He described the situation now that a new provincial dispensation is coming, as a result of which the development of black communities becomes the responsibility of the provincial government. The scope of the task which starts next week for the Provincial Administration is evident from the fact that 40 percent of all local black management boards are no longer functioning in the Cape. In addition, there is extensive backwardness of infrastructure and facilities in black areas which will have to be given attention as soon as possible, and this in the midst of a weak economic situation. Development boards in the Cape, which will be integrated into the Provincial Administration as of 1 July, are afflicted with accumulated losses and big budget shortages. The unrest in the country does not make solutions any easier.

There can be no doubt that laborious work lies ahead for Mr Gene Louw and the fellow members of his new Executive Committee, because they will have to try to get the cooperation of Blacks who are continually under tremendous pressure not to get involved in any government establishment. Nevertheless, what offers hope for progress is the emphasis that Mr Louw is putting on consultation with Blacks. He is putting a high price on the restoration of confidence and cooperation between the authorities and those communities. He talks of a period in which "there will have to be a lot of negotiating and work on relations."

This looks like a healthy approach, actually the only approach, for the tricameral parliament has shown that different groups can indeed work together. The key to success has turned out to be negotiation and more negotiation. Cooperation, however, cannot come from just one side. A heavy responsibility also rests on Blacks not to reject the hand of friendship and opportunity for a share in the say that they are offered. There will undoubtedly be intimidation and victimization, perhaps even more than before, but reasonable Blacks will hardly be able to ignore the broadening of representation to them at the regional and provincial level. If, in addition, the local circumstances of Blacks can improve with relative speed, the cause of reasonableness must be strengthened.

BLACK INTERNAL STRIFE AT CROSSROADS DEPLORED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 11 Jun 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Crossroads and South Africa"]

[Text] The riots ravaging the Crossroads squatter camp are both a bitter irony and also symptomatic of what is happening today in the black community. It is ironic that this large-scale devastation of squatters' huts is taking place just now after the government has come up with a new approach for Crossroads and other squatter areas. Earlier it was the government's bulldozers which exposed the squatter populace to the bitter cold of the winter without roofs. Now it is the squatters themselves who are doing it to each other on a much larger scale--and also in the winter cold. The strife at Crossroads, however, also reflects the realities of the situation of unrest, which is not always understood, especially by foreign countries. Everything is just held up as the government's fault--something that will cease if "apartheid only disappears."

As we already warned some time ago, the victims of murder and intimidation--mainly the older guard of Blacks--are now striking back. This is happening throughout the country, although the strife does not always assume the same proportions as at Crossroads. And the so-called vigilantes are striking back with the same weapons and methods as those who call themselves comrades. This, of course, cannot be approved any more than the violence by the comrades. But it should be understood that the comrades will not relinquish violence and intimidation if the vigilantes stop striking back--on the contrary. And the question must be asked--although with the greatest trepidation because of the implications--whether people who want to be law-abiding can be expected to meekly submit to lawless intimidation and violence without resisting, if it becomes clear that government protection cannot be added.

In the meantime, the police have an almost impossible task. They have to maintain law and order on both sides and run the risk of becoming the villain in the story. What is now happening in the black community, however, is trivial compared with what could take place after a unilateral ANC takeover.

13084

CSO: 3401/164

SADF CONDUCTS INTENSIVE SECURITY TRAINING FOR BLACKS

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jul 86 pp 60, 61

[Article by L Cpl D.R. Kneen]

[Text] Almost 1 000 Black men graduated as Law Enforcement Officers at a parade held at 21 Battalion, Lenasia, on 2 May this year. This brought to an end 12 weeks of intensive security training for the candidates.

Municipalities from all over the country had recruited men to take part in Project Octet SADF training adapted to meet the needs of police work.

Altogether 985 men completed the course which included practical training in musketry and marching and theoretical training in Criminal Law and first-aid.

Course instructors were recruited from Training camps and thus the training undergone by the men was similar to that done by National Servicemen during basic training.

The trainees were divided into companies and platoons with a random cultural and language mix. A vote was taken and the trainees decided to receive instruction in English.

A canteen was started and visitors were received by the trainees every weekend.

Sport was also encouraged and the trainees could compete in a number of sports, from boxing to volleyball. An inter-company sports day was organised and coloured 'T' shirts were printed for the competitors in each company.

The highlight of their training however, was their graduation parade, which provided them with an opportunity to display their marching skills and for the best students to receive their awards.

Addressing the parade, the guest of honour, Mr Tom Boya, Mayor of Daveyton, said that the trainees were "not going out to enforce people to obey the laws but to convince them to abide by the law."

"You will be there to help law abiding people to live in peace and harmony," he said.

Const W.M. Macunga of Tokoza was the best academic student, averaging 98 percent in his theoretical tests. Const J. Matla was the fittest student. Const L.R. Mangaliso of Grahamstown was the best shottist (average: 94.3 percent) and Const F.N. Mudau of Mamelodi the best allround student.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 60. Law Enforcement Officer candidates test their strength against the tough obstacle course at 21 Battalion's training ground.
2. p 60. The trainees were given instruction on all aspects of police work. Here an instructor teaches them the skills of fire fighting.
3. p 61. The police trainees stand neatly in line during their graduation parade.
4. p 61. Mr Tom Boya, Mayor of Daveyton and guest of honour, receives the salute during the parade held at the 21 Battalion parade ground on 2 May 1986. With him on the podium are Brig G.H.P. Murphy, OC Witwatersrand Command, and Cmdt M.J. Buitendag, OC of 21 Battalion.
5. p 61. The trainees had a thorough physical as well as theoretical training before qualifying. Each candidate had to attain an overall average of 45 percent in both aspects of their training.

/9317

CSC: 3400/286

BLACK ROLE IN STATUTORY COUNCIL DISCUSSED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 12 Jun 86 p 9

[Article: "Black Statutory Council:--Set Table or Tender--Government's Choice"]

[Text] The establishment of a black statutory council, as announced by the president, may possibly one day be noted as the most momentous starting point in our politics. That view, however, is subject to whether the government is going to use the table-setting method or the tender [i.e., bid offer] method. Professor Marinus Wiechers, of the Department of Constitutional and Public Law of the University of South Africa, comes to this conclusion in an article in WOORD EN DAAD, the Reformative monthly of Potchefstroom. He refers to the fact that the National Statutory Council under the chairmanship of the state president will consist of representatives from the government, the self-governing national states and other black communities and interest groups. Depending on the creation of other structures jointly stipulated for our multicultural society, the council will give advice on matters of community interest, including legislation. The setting up of the Statutory Council is coupled with the reiteration of the proposal that Blacks may also be admitted to the President's Council.

Professor Wiechers says: "The message from the president is clear: to create bodies so that Blacks are also involved in the national political system in order for them to start exercising more and more say about general matters. This message obtains a larger content within the general policy of maintaining democracy and preserving legal values." However, the question deep in the minds of most South Africans is whether this offer is going to be really successful and viable.

The government can follow two courses. Firstly, there is the set-the-table-and-invite manner of doing it. According to this, the government sets the table and then asks the parties to sit down. The second method involves the government determining the needs and then asking the parties to come up with the most acceptable proposal for implementing a new dispensation. The set-the-table method has the advantage of the government visibly retaining the initiative and in this way being able to strengthen and even manipulate the confidence of its voting public. There is the danger, however, that the parties which have been invited will simply turn their backs on the table and all its warmed-up delicacies, or that only a few trusted family friends come

to sit down while the others watch the feast with great envy from outside. The concern among many people nowadays is whether at the present juncture of time the government is still able to simply start and carry through all big political changes itself.

Must urgent thought not now be given to the tender method of doing things? According to that method, an offer is first sought by all the interested parties before the contract is implemented by the state. In essence, this means that a more profound agreement is sought between the government and its people for setting up political institutions. Professor Wiechers regards it as positive that the council is going to be the precursor of other community structures. He continues: "It may even be possible that the establishment of other such joint bodies gives a much greater and more comprehensive character to the council than just a body for black states and communities. In such a case, the initial prospect of a black statutory council, which in time has developed into a larger and more important political institution through negotiation, could possibly one day be noted as the most momentous starting point in our politics."

13084

CSO: 3401/165

NEED TO SUPPORT BORDER FARMERS DEFENDED

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 17 Jun 86 p 16

[Editorial: "Security-Conscious"]

[Text] It is understandable that groups outside the agricultural industry will start getting peevish about the enormous amounts of money that the government is making available to the farming community these days in its program of granting aid to that distressed business. The idea may take root that government money is here being pumped into an apparently bottomless pit, while the need is just as great in other sectors, with bankruptcies in commerce and industry also the order of the day. However, we must never lose sight of the fact that agriculture is of strategic importance. Moreover, the latest aid measures just announced by the government for the farmers in the northern and northwestern Transvaal are also of particular significance for national security. Then we are not talking only of extraordinary aid now being made available for the first time to individuals to protect their lives and property against attacks from terrorists.

Along with the agricultural community, DIE TRANSVALER appreciates the positive effect the measures will have on the morale of our border farmers and the fact that these measures will make them even more determined to remain on their farms. It is necessary for our overall security strategy that these border farms be inhabited. Also important is the fact that this gesture ought to be an indication to everyone of the urgency to be security-conscious these days.

13084

CSO: 3401/162

ARAB FUNDS HELPING MUSLIM COMMUNITY CONSTRUCTION

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 19 Jun 86 p 12

[Article by Ina Schaum: "Muslims Helped With Housing and Mosques--Arab Millions Invested in SA"]

[Text] Millions of rands from Saudi Arabia are now being invested in South Africa to help members of the local Muslim and Indian community with the purchase of their own homes. As far as could be determined, 50 million rands were involved in just the first part of the nationwide housing project. However, that is just a drop in the bucket compared with the money still on the way. As soon as certain "bottlenecks" have been cleared out of the way, large housing projects are also going to be undertaken in the Orange Free State with the money, BEELD has learned from an informed source. According to the source, there is great interest in the Indian community in expanding their business interests into the Free State.

The renewed interest follows right on the heels of the recent signing by President P.W. Botha of legislation which lifts the long-standing ban on Indians settling in the Free State and northern Natal. The Legislation on Affairs Concerning Admittance to and Residence in the Republic (Law 53 of 1983) must still be promulgated in the State Gazette, a spokesman for the State Printing Office in Pretoria said. In spite of the legislation and the recent proclamation by the minister of constitutional development and planning that free commercial areas are now possible nationwide, only one application has been received from the Free State for such a free commercial area, according to that department. That was from Welkom. There has also not yet been any application to declare an area in the Free State as a group area for Indians.

According to what has been learned, the foreign economic injection comes from a worldwide welfare organization, Rabita, which has its head office in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The organization helps not only with housing projects, but also with large endowments for the building of mosques in the Muslim world. Several mosques in South Africa were built with the aid of the organization, among others those in Soweto, Lenasia and the Gray Street Mosque in Durban.

The latest project to benefit from the large Arabian Rabita organization is the Indian residential area of Barkerton at Springs. About 100 homes at Nigel

are going to be financed with money from that source. Fifty of the homes are already under construction. Housing projects for Indians are also being contemplated at Witbank and Delmas. Many thousands of more homes will still have to be built to alleviate the housing shortage among Indians, BEELD was told. It is not certain how great the housing shortage really is. BEELD's source estimated it at between 50,000 and 60,000 dwelling units in Transvaal alone. A spokesman for the House of Delegates told BEELD the figures are misleading at this stages because quite a lot of people put their names on several waiting lists for housing. That problem ought to be solved by the data bank which was set up in April. This is administered on an agency basis by the Volksraad on behalf of all three houses in parliament. The data bank will for the first time make it possible to determine in a scientific manner the exact need for housing among the various population groups, and where and how much money will be needed for land purchases.

Although the construction costs of the mosques are being paid with donations from Rabita, the housing projects are being undertaken in partnership with the the local Rabita branch of Lenasia. All profits are used locally for other similar developments. According to the Muslim belief, profits on investments are permissible, but not the payment of interest. Prospective homeowners who thus want to build houses with the aid of the money only have to put down a deposit of 20 percent and pay back the balance to the Rabita partnership over a period of five years. The company's profits have been calculated in the building costs of the houses.

The Reserve Bank did not want to say yesterday how much of the promised money from Saudi Arabia has already reached South Africa. A spokesman said such information is confidential.

13084

CSO: 3401/162

SOUTH AFRICA

REFUGEE OFFICE REPORTS INFLUX FROM MOZAMBIQUE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Jun 86 p 19

[Text] It is estimated that 260,000 Mozambican refugees have already entered South Africa since last year, according to a report from Rev. Sol Jacobs, the director of the department of refugee services of the South African Council of Churches [SACC]. The report, which was submitted yesterday at the SACC national conference in Bosmont, Johannesburg, tells various stories of atrocities allegedly committed by Renamo rebels.

One of the stories comes from a woman who tells that 10 Renamo terrorists raided their small village one evening, tied up the men and forced the women and children to watch them crush the heads of 19 men with grinding stones. Then they forced the women to carry the stolen food and other booty to Renamo camps. Women and children, including 10 infants, fled the village and through Kruger Game Reserve day and night for three days. The report says refugees have been streaming out of Mozambique to the eastern Transvaal, Phalaborwa, Nelspruit-Komatipoort, Gazankulu, Lebowa, KwaZulu and KaNgwane since 1983. They hide among the local populace out of fear of deportation. The number of refugees who came into the country in 1985 is estimated at 160,000, and so far this year at about 100,000. The report says the South African government regards the refugees as "illegal aliens." Mozambican refugees cannot be employed on account of their illegal status. The SACC's department for refugees visits the Mozambican refugees regularly and has already made 100,000 rands in aid available to them. The question of the legal status of the refugees has been discussed with the United Nations' commission for refugees.

The commission has been requested to send a task force to South Africa to monitor the handling of the refugees. The SACC has also requested the government to stop the deportation of refugees from the country and to negotiate with the UN commission about the status, protection and repatriation of the refugees. According to the report, the government repatriated 1,500 refugees to Mozambique last month.

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CSO: 3401/162

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

COLORED, INDIAN SECURITY VOTE--It should not be surprising that the three houses of parliament are divided over sensitive legislation such as Minister Louis le Grange's new security law. As a matter of fact, there are members sitting on the Council of Representatives who have firsthand experience with the enforcement of detention laws. Yet we want to plead for the Colored and Indian councils not to judge the matter on an emotional basis only. They can make a very important contribution precisely because they can look at this affair from the perspective of population groups other than that of the Whites. However, it is not enough just to reject the proposed measures. The measures are intended to help handle a difficult situation of unrest. That situation will not improve if the new measures are just thrown overboard. The important thing is whether the two councils can then come up with workable alternatives or amendments. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 6 Jun 86 p 12] 13084

FUNDS FOR BLACK BUSINESSMEN--Johannesburg--The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Greater Soweto [KHNGW] and Barclays National Bank have established an investment trust fund to furnish black entrepreneurs with financial assistance and training. This announcement was made by the chairman of the KHNGW, Mr Makana Tshabalala, and the managing director of Barclays National Bank, Mr Chris Ball. "The KHNGW has long been looking for ways that would enable its members to fully participate in the economic growth, and we are particularly enthusiastic about this new undertaking," Mr Tshabalala said. Mr Ball said "Barclays has actively committed itself to the development of black enterprises and regards this joint undertaking as a natural way to cooperate with the Soweto Chamber for the purpose of helping black businessmen." According to Mr Tshabalala, the objectives of the trust fund, which will be known as the Soweto Investment Trust Company Ltd., are as follows: to channel funds into black enterprises in order to develop black entrepreneurship; to create an opportunity for Blacks so that they can share in the development of commercial and industrial projects. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 10 Jun 86 p 23] 13084

REPORTED RENAMO OFFICE--The government's investigation of reports that the Mozambican resistance movement, Renamo, has opened an office in Durban must be welcomed. Since the Nkomati Treaty was concluded nearly two and a half years ago there have been several accusations by Mozambique that South Africa is

violating the provisions of the treaty by still furnishing aid to Renamo. The charges have been answered with varying success. A public Renamo office would just stir the pot unnecessarily--something that cannot be afforded at a time when the Republic's regional relations are already shaky. It can be argued that the Nkomati Treaty does not expressly forbid "diplomatic representation" by either the ANC in Maputo or Renamo in South Africa. The situation, however, will have to be watched closely to prevent the diplomatic support from turning into military or logistical support. That is indeed what South Africa expects of the Maputo government. Under these circumstances, big questions can be asked about the desirability of permitting the organization.

[Text] [Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 5 Jun 86 p 6] 13084

INKATHA'S DHLOMO COMMENTS ON ENDING APARTHEID

MB211108 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1057 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, 21 July, SAPA--It was the duty of South Africa business to identify its allies and join them in dismantling apartheid and help install a non-racial, democratic government in a race-free economic system, Mr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary general of Inkatha and the KwaZulu minister of education and culture, said today.

Speaking at a lunch given by the South African British Trade Association (SABRITA), he said it was important for business leaders to be seen to be on the side of those who shared their ideals for a future South Africa, otherwise they might find themselves unwittingly fighting on the side of their ideological adversaries.

"In that case they would end up as the proverbial turkeys that voted for Christmas," he said.

There were some business leaders who thought they could remain neutral in the struggle against apartheid. "They believe in the old-fashioned and discredited slogan that the business of business is business. These misguided businessmen need to be warned that there will soon be no business for business unless business makes the dismantling of apartheid its business."

Others, black and white, went to the other extreme of "fraternising and cooperating with anybody...that professes to be fighting against apartheid." "We must therefore warn that the destruction of apartheid is not an end in itself; it is a means to an end. The end is a new political system that will replace apartheid. That system can either be a non-racial democratic one characterised by a free market economy or it can be a Marxist totalitarian one."

People with different political ideologies were fighting apartheid for different reasons and business should beware supporting those who were their "ideological adversaries," Mr Dhlomo said. He spoke strongly against sanctions labelling the advocates of sanctions as "paternalistic when they unilaterally dictate to us how we must be liberated." "They are being extremely cruel when they are prepared to sacrifice the lives and jobs of millions of black South Africans simply to salve their consciences or to enhance their political careers. If those who sympathise with us were

genuine, they would recognise apartheid as the target and they would then devise strategies to attack it and help equip its victims to triumph over it. Any post-apartheid government in South Africa will need all the economic and financial resources it can muster to redress the inequalities caused by many decades of apartheid." "A strong and vibrant economy will be a vital tool in that process. We shall not have that kind of economy if we begin to destroy it now under the pretext of fighting apartheid."

The advocates of sanctions and disinvestment appeared to be eager to punish the South African Government instead of encouraging and assisting it to dismantle apartheid, Mr Dhlomo said. "Yet history has no examples of totalitarian countries that became democracies as a result of international punishment. On the contrary we have the example of Adolf Hitler who rose to political prominence mainly as a result of the international humiliation of Germany after the Treaty of Versailles."

"Lastly, our Western allies will also have to realise that once sanctions are endorsed by organisations such as the Security Council of the United Nations, the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries might never agree to revoke them unless a Marxist or similar government is installed in South Africa after apartheid has been dismantled."

He said Inkatha suspected that the destruction of the South African economy through sanctions might give rise to a political system far more vicious than apartheid.

It did not need proving that the destruction of South Africa through economic strangulation might kill apartheid, but would also cause perpetrators and victims to die as well.

"We have repeatedly warned...that it would be shortsighted to attempt to free prisoners from a cell by bombing the cell. All our warnings have been ignored."

/12913

CSO: 3400/295

CRG REPORTS RENT BOYCOTT SPREADING TO 28 TOWNSHIPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 86 p 11

[Text]

RENT boycotts, some of them as much as 20-months-old, are taking place in 28 townships across the country, according to the academic community research group (CRG) based at Wits University.

The Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa) recently reported that 32 community councils and 3 town councils had collapsed because rent boycotts had eliminated their source of revenue for running the townships, the CRG said in a report yesterday.

The current spate of rent boycotts date back to September 1984 when residents of townships in the Vaal Triangle opposed rent increases announced by the Lekoa Town Council and demanded the resignation of town councillors.

The recession, rising inflation and increased unemployment form the background to the widespread refusal to pay rents. In the township of Langa, near Uitenhage, a recent survey of rent problems revealed that nearly half the residents were not paying rent simply because they could not afford to feed themselves.

"Forced to choose between an extra loaf of bread a day and the need to pay approximately R30, township residents (in the Eastern Transvaal) have chosen to satisfy their hunger today and face the wrath of the authorities tomorrow," the report said.

The residents' problem was made worse by Government reforms to the system of local government that linked political self-sufficiency to financial self-sufficiency. New-

ly-formed town councils relied heavily on rent increases to finance themselves and this resulted in the mushrooming of civic associations formed to protest the increases and demand the resignation of councillors.

"Government officials have now conceded 'that it was a mistake not to give the local authorities resources of magnitude'," the CRG said.

Rental reduction and the resignation of councillors remained the two most common demands in the current boycotts.

The report said that although rent boycotts were the most widespread form of opposition to apartheid, they were not the products of a co-ordinated national campaign.

They began at different times in response to local conditions.

For example, in Mamelodi, the rent boycott began after 13 people died

when police dispersed a rent protest march. In Port Elizabeth, the rent boycott was called to protest against a number of Government policies and in Tumahole, near Parys, a boycott was sparked by the failure of a local government official to attend a meeting called to discuss rents.

In most cases, rent boycotts were called by civic organisations affiliated to the UDF and the detention of civic leaders had made negotiated settlement of the boycotts difficult, the report said.

It quoted a resident of Mamelodi, near Pretoria, as saying:

"The leadership is no longer there and even some of the street committee people have been detained, so it is difficult for people, if they wanted to, to bring an end to the boycott."

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CSO: 3400/284

COLUMNIST REPORTS ON BUTHELEZI'S WANING POPULARITY

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 4-10 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

INKATHA president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi this week shifted closer to acceptance of President PW Botha's proposed national council.

But he judiciously kept his options open by setting conditions for his participation.

Buthelezi told a crowd of 15 000 at Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto at a prayer rally on Sunday that the proposed national council could mark the start of the "final victory for the black struggle for liberation".

Armed men kept hawk eyes on the amphitheatre and the territory next to it as Buthelezi, whose safety must rank as high priority in Ulundi and Pretoria, arrived by helicopter.

The chief made it clear his participation in the national council was contingent on a number of conditions.

One was that the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, be freed. He, Buthelezi, would not choose to join the council if Mandela were not free to exercise the same choice.

A second condition, Buthelezi said, was that he would have to receive a "massive mandate" from black people to participate.

A third was that final proposals for the national council — due to be approved at a special National Party federal congress next month — leave no doubt it will be a body with real power rather than a mere "talking shop".

Buthelezi's qualified endorsement of the national council must have been music to the ears of Botha and his lieutenants. Without the chief's participation, the chances of it providing even a respite to the crisis sweeping the country seem slight.

The national council has been mooted by Botha to give blacks a role in the formation of a new constitutional dispensation in which all South Africans, including blacks, will have a share in central government.

Buthelezi's weekend speech left the next move to Botha, who is desperately keen to construct a centrist coalition of "moderate and responsible" men.

From Botha's perspective, the centre is under assault from Left and Right. In his view, South Africa is threatened — in the words of WB Yeats — with "mere anarchy", in which the "best lack all conviction, the worst are full of passionate intensity".

Botha's anxiety to woo Buthelezi into the national council is manifest by the favoured treatment offered to Inkatha.

While the United Democratic Front and Azanian People's Organisation have felt the full weight of the crackdown — in large parts of the country it is an offence even to possess a T-shirt with a UDF or Azapo motif — Inkatha was given permission to hold both a June 16 rally in Durban and the "prayer rally" in Soweto last Sunday.

But if the stakes are high for Botha they are no less so for Buthelezi.

There is evidence that Buthelezi faces a critical choice: he must either enter the national council and bargain for power in what Botha refers to as the "new South Africa", or he must throw in his lot with what the ANC calls the "people's struggle".

Judging from opinion polls, taking an independent third line is rapidly fading as a viable political option. Surveys show Buthelezi's power base is eroding.

In 1977, the Bergstraesser Institute in Germany found that Buthelezi was easily the most popular black leader in South Africa. He was then considered to be a true leader by more blacks than any rival claimant, obtaining twice as many affirmations as a genuine national leader than Mandela.

But in the newly-published "Disinvestment, the Struggle and the Future", (Ravan Press, June 1986) sociologist Mark Orkin reports that support for Buthelezi and Inkatha has dwindled to eight percent among urban blacks — against 31 percent for Mandela and the ANC and 14 percent for the UDF and radical groups.

Even in Natal, Orkin found that Buthelezi and Inkatha no longer commanded support from an overall majority of urban blacks. In the PWV area, support for Buthelezi and Inkatha dropped from 28 percent in 1977 to five percent last year, Orkin found.

Spweto is today potentially hostile territory for Inkatha, as one of Buthelezi's cabinet ministers, Steven Sithole, implicitly recognised on Sunday. When he stood up to bow and acknowledge cheers from the crowd, his shirt and jacket lifted to reveal a pistol tucked into his belt.

If continued pursuit of an independent third course appears to be highly risky for Buthelezi, entry into the national council, and its implied compromise with Botha, is certainly not without its political perils.

As Shula Marks has written in a penetrating analysis of Zulu leadership in 20th century Natal, while support for Buthelezi, both in Natal and South Africa generally, has at times been high, it has not been unconditional.

"Like (King) Solomon, his popularity is directly dependent on not being seen to be too closely allied to the white power block."

Buthelezi can, of course, make a different choice: he can theoretically join, or rejoin, the ANC-led "people's struggle".

Some observers, however, say that rapprochement with the ANC is no longer possible. They argue that too much bitterness has accumulated, that too much blood has been spilt.

But they may be wrong. There is obvious acrimony, even hatred, between the exiled ANC leadership and Buthelezi. But Mandela appears to have a more pragmatic attitude and he could help bring about a reconciliation.

The Eminent Persons Group reported of Mandela: "He did not conceal his differences with Chief Buthelezi, and he was conscious of the divisions which had arisen among the black community. Nevertheless, he was confident that, if he were to be released from prison, the unity of all blacks, including Chief Buthelezi, could be achieved."

As Buthelezi has set the release of Mandela as a condition for joining the national council, the possibility that a freed Mandela may persuade him not to do so cannot be dismissed.

Its corollary, that of Mandela affecting a reconciliation between Inkatha and the ANC (they were talking amicably to one another in 1979), also cannot be rejected.

One certainty in a complex and changing situation is that Buthelezi is a tough and astute politician, and, to quote Marks again, "it would be unwise to underrate ... his capacity to manipulate the elements of ambiguity in the current and coming struggles".

INKATHA'S DHLOMO PRAISES BUTHELEZI

MB211154 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1145 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, 21 July, SAPA--The South African society was showing signs of adapting to violence, Mr Oscar S. Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha said in Cape Town today.

Addressing the South Africa British Trade Association of "South Africa: Problems, Prospects and Challenges" Mr Dhlomo said deaths resulting from police action were reported as "if they resulted from road accidents." He said newspapers reported on necklace deaths "as if they were reporting on a thrilling rugby match."

"We behave as if we have already made a conscious and deliberate decision that our socio-political problems must and will be solved through violence. I am proud to be associated with one leader who clearly sees violence as part of the problem and not the solution. That leader is Minister of KwaZulu. I submit it is the duty of all freedom-loving South Africans, including the business community, not only to send Chief Buthelezi occasional messages of moral support, but to actively and visibly assist him in his lone struggle to save South Africa from self destruction." Mr Dhlomo said.

Mr Dhlomo said Chief Buthelezi enjoyed so much power and support both within and without Inkatha and KwaZulu that "he virtually has the future of the external mission of the ANC and its leadership in his hands. If he chose to, he could adopt policies that would virtually seal the fate of the ANC and keep its leadership perpetually in exile. As leader of the largest ethnic group in the country, he could easily form an invincible coalition with the state president as the leader of the largest white ethnic group in the country. This coalition would win instant majority support from all sectors of the South African population as well as internationally. People ask me virtually everyday why Chief Buthelezi does not adopt this strategy, more especially since the external mission of the ANC is already plotting his assassination. The answer is simple and it is that Chief Buthelezi is a true African patriot and not a political opportunist. He was brought up in the traditions of the African National Congress as propounded by the founding fathers of that organisation in 1912. He has a deep seated respect for African patriots like Mr Mandela and others who have sacrificed so much in the name of freedom. He, therefore, feels that it would be unpatriotic for him to negotiate about the future of South Africa when patriots who struggle with him are denied a right

to participate in shaping that future. For Chief Buthelezi this is a hallowed principle that overrides all other considerations, including the ANC's plot to assassinate him or the UDFS open hostility towards him. We trust that the government will soon see Chief Buthelezi's point and expedite the release of Mr Mandela and other political prisoners," Mr Dhlomo said.

/12913

CSO: 3400/295

BRIEFS

BUTHELEZI CALLS FOR MORE LAND--The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says that black South Africans should realize by now through the experiences of Southern Africa, the political liberation can be meaningless if it does not improve the life of ordinary people. Addressing about 5,000 people at Nqutu, Chief Buthelezi said the abolition of influx control laws should be applauded. However, he pointed out that blacks should not be deluded into believing that by rushing to the cities without any hope of finding employment, they would solve their problems. He urged the government to make more land available to black South African for occupation and farming. Badly needed rural development could not take place if additional land was not made available. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jul 86 MB] /12913

BAR COUNCIL TO ATTRACT MORE BLACKS--The South African Bar Council has resolved to take steps to attract more blacks to the law profession. Speaking at the end of a two day annual meeting of the council in Windhoek, the chairman, Mr H. Vilgoen, said it was essential to the healthy administration of justice that more black people be attracted to the bar. He said positive steps would be taken to accomplish this. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jul 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/295

CAUSES OF CROSSROADS VIOLENCE DISCUSSED

MB190433 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2132 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, 18 July SAPA--The United Democratic Front's [UDF] tactical alliance with the Crossroads community backfired on the popular front and contributed to the recent violent conflict between the militant comrades and conservative vigilantes, the "Roots and Realities" conference was told today. This was said in a paper entitled "Crossroads" presented by Miss Josette Cole at the "Western Cape Roots and Realities" conference hosted by the centre for African Studies at the University of Cape Town.

Miss Cole, a researcher at the Surplus People's Project, traces the roots of the 1985-86 Crossroads crisis in her paper and highlights the major causes for conflict. "In Old Crossroads the community increasingly resembled a mini-bantustan," Miss Cole said saying the power structure in Crossroads was similar to that of Transkei and Ciskei.

A top black affairs spokesman, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout and the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof are the main actors in this phase whose influence within a few months has the "profound" effect that the squatter leadership displays "petty bourgeois aspirations."

Miss Cole observes that an alliance between "liberals" and the Crossroads community had a significant influence on the consciousness of the squatter leadership. The influence of the bourgeois ideology made the leadership vulnerable to the reformist initiatives of Dr Koornhof during the course of his negotiations with the community in 1979," the paper said.

In contrast to this "the complexity of the Khayelitsha issue and the stratifications within the black townships and squatter communities were not openly acknowledged or discussed within the ranks of the UDF," Miss Cole said.

/12913

CSO: 3400/296

PFP WARNS AGAINST PRIVATELY ARMED GROUPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 86 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The lack of Government action to prevent the proliferation of private armed groups, particularly those politically motivated, was condemned by the Progressive Federal Party yesterday.

Mr Ray Swart, a PFP law and order spokesman, said a complete revision of legislation affecting private armed groups was urgently needed.

Mr Swart made the call after revelations at the weekend that the quasi-military wing of the Afrikaner-Weerstandbeweging, the Boere Brandwag, had a "master plan" which included giving youths firearms training.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order said the Boere Brandwag was not breaking the law. However, he appealed to anyone wanting

to help to maintain law and order to join the police reserve.

He said there was also a junior police reserve, which youths could join.

The "master plan" was revealed by retired security policeman Colonel Arthur Cronwright.

Col Cronwright fell under the international spotlight in 1982 as the officer in charge of the interrogation of trade unionist Mr Neil Aggett, who died in detention.

An inquest found Mr Aggett committed suicide.

Mr Swart said the Boere Brandwag followed dangerous precedents set by similar groups in Europe in the 1930s.

There was a proliferation of private organisations that were arming themselves. — Sapa.

/9317

CSO: 3400/282

EMIGRATION AVERAGING 40 PERSONS PER DAY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 86 p 4

[Text]

SOUTH Africa is now losing an average of nearly 40 people a day — most of them joining the so-called "chicken run" — as political and financial insecurity continues to take its toll.

The latest official figures released by the Central Statistical Services show that in the first four months of this year the country suffered a massive net loss of citizens of 2 157 — with emigration of 4 760 outstripping immigrant totals of 2 603.

This compares with the corresponding period of last year, when there was a net gain of 5 011 people, on immigration figures totalling 7 959 and emigration figures totalling 2 948.

Tourism figures for the period also continued to show a massive drop of more than 50 000. In the three months this year 215 635 foreign visitors arrived compared with 268 563 in the period last year.

Official quarters in Pretoria are perturbed about the high percentage of professional workers leaving for good on one

way tickets.

Nearly double the number of people in the various professions left in the four month period this year — 758 compared with 423 last year. In comparison some 409 professional workers arrived as immigrants in the period — compared with 1 046 last year.

Of concern for the future is the fact that the country lost nearly 1 800 young people in the process as their parents left this year — 685 pre-school children and 1 114 student-aged children — compared with 380 pre-school and 576 studentage children last year.

In the period this year the loss of engineers was 162, compared with last years 122; 27 doctors and dentists compared with 19; 79 accountants (21); 95 educationists (42); and 395 in other professional categories (219).

The total loss of not economically active people in the first four months of the year was 2 807 compared with last years, 1 674.

/9317
CSO: 3400/282

COLORED TEACHERS WITHDRAW FROM GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 86 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The organisation representing most of South Africa's coloured teaching corps — the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (UTASA) — has formally withdrawn from Government education structures.

Mr Randall van den Heever, Deputy-President of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association (CTPA), largest of the four provincial organisations in the UTASA fold, confirmed the move yesterday.

UTASA, umbrella body of the organised coloured teaching profession, represents 26 000 teachers, most of them in the Western Cape.

A letter had been sent to the acting-executive director of the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives, Mr D Pfaff, informing

him that UTASA was withdrawing its 21 representatives from the education committees, he said.

"We expect Mr Pfaff to convey our message to the relevant authorities," he said.

UTASA decided at its national conference in Kimberley last month that to continue serving on "own" and "general affairs" structures would be to prop up apartheid at a time when the broader community was engaged in a struggle to end it.

Mr Van den Heever said UTASA hoped to meet next month with the Director-General of the Administration of the House of Representatives, Mr P D McEnery, to explain the reasons for their decision. — Sapa.

/9317

CSO: 3400/282

GOVERNMENT PROGRAM TRAINS 50,000 NATAL JOBLESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 86 p 11

[Text]

DURBAN. — About 50 000 unemployed people in Natal have been trained in various trades since last year as part of the Government's relief aid programme for the unemployed, Dr Piet van der Merwe, Director-General of the Department of Manpower, said yesterday.

Speaking at a function at the Building Industries Federation of South Africa training centre, Dr Van der Merwe said it had cost the Government R14,2 million to train the unemployed in Natal and of the 50 000 people who received training, between 25 percent and 30 percent obtained a livelihood.

"For the present financial year 25 contracts were entered into in Natal to train more than 30 000 unemployed people. This amounts to R12,4 million.

"Of the 59 boroughs and townships throughout Natal, 56 have embarked

on a total of 319 projects to the value of R9,5 million.

"One of the largest of these projects was undertaken by the Pietermaritzburg municipality. This involves the canalisation of the Baynes Spruit for 1,2km in order to make land available for cottage-type industries and recreational areas for all population groups.

"Of this project the workforce employed for the last six months ranged between 1 085 and 1 756 unemployed persons.

"In KwaZulu projects to the value of R13 million were undertaken since 1985 in the interest of the local community. This includes the combating of soil erosion, the establishment of tea plantations, the cleaning of towns, clinics and hospitals, the maintenance of roads, the establishment of fire wood plantations and food aid to unemployed persons," he said.

— Sapa.

/9317

CSO: 3400/282

CONSULTANT SAYS NATION'S TRADE UNIONS JUST EMERGING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 86 p 23

[Text]

ONLY 13 percent of South Africa's economically active population has been unionised compared with a European average of 38,4 percent, and countries such as Sweden with up to 83 percent. In international terms, therefore, South Africa's trade union-movement is only just beginning to flex its muscles.

That's the view of Mr Dave Gillam of T D Gillam and Associates, industrial relations consultants. Mr Gillam made the comments at a seminar in Johannesburg organised by the Federated Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association (Fedhasa).

He predicted that in the foreseeable future, South Africa's unionisation is likely to go above the

European average particularly as trade unions remained for the moment the only form of political representation of a major part of the population.

The trade unions had achieved an impressive track record in recent years with a record increase in wages, on average of some 300 percent. "They can also prove that they have saved jobs."

Their appeal to the workers was therefore extremely seductive. It was estimated that Cosatu, probably the most "Left-wing" union, had some 1,5 million members. Truasa, which largely represented the White unions, had about 780 000 and Cusa, which had loose links with Cosatu, about 48 000. The Inkatha Union, Uwusa, had a claimed membership of 60 000.

The fact that these unions had different leanings, and differences of approach even within single unions, made life extremely complicated for the employer organisations. It was essential however for management to seek tangible, meaningful communication with the union members.

"This is particularly true of the smaller entrepreneur, who, until now, has not really felt it necessary to become involved in dialogue," said Mr Gillam.

He complimented Fedhasa for trying to be "pro-active" in dealing with trade unions members. "In 1922 it took a national strike to produce the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1924.

"I believe there are lots of parallels between 1922

and today in the widespread failure to become involved in dialogue with the unions."

Mr Gillam pointed out that the industrial court was becoming steadily more important as a means of settling disputes without resorting to strike action.

Figures showed the number of cases heard by the court had risen from a mere three in 1979 to 802 in 1985.

Most of the cases had been brought by employees. There was a tendency for employers to see the court as being biased towards employees. Moves were afoot to have the court chaired by judicial experts leaving the labour practitioners to argue the cases.

/9317

CSC: 3400/290

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL COLLEGE GROUP--The Association of Technical Colleges yesterday inaugurated The Federation of Technical College Councils (FETECC). The chairman of the new Federation is Mr A. van Breda, Chief Whip in the House of Assembly, and a council representative for Technical Colleges in the Cape Province. The vice-chairman is Dr R. Loubser, chief executive manager of the Nuclear Development Corporation of South Africa and a council representative for Technical Colleges in the Transvaal. The Orange Free State is represented on FETECC by Mr J. Spies, chief personnel manager of Sasol I, while Natal is represented by Mr C. Mouton, a leading architect in Durban. The main objective of the council is to represent industry and commerce on the highest possible level as far as technical training is concerned at the Department of Education and Culture or at a Ministerial level, according to Mr Van Breda. "FETECC represents a breakthrough in that commerce and industry have now a direct say in college education. The Federation, being made up of actual employers, can identify technical needs and give guidance to technical colleges. FETECC is, therefore, an 'employers group,' not an 'academic group,' he said. "Emphasis will be placed on 'hands on' training, and the Federation is geared for the new upswing in the economy," Mr van Breda said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 86 p 5] /9317

FRG GREENS END VISIT--The trio of Greens from West Germany who last week completed a "fact finding mission" to South Africa on behalf of their party did not inform the South African Government of its intentions. Government officials confirmed to The Citizen last night that no trace record could be found which indicated that the group, which came in via South West Africa, had informed anyone in Government or any Department of the intentions behind the visit. Normally, according to the officials, any group representing an official party from a foreign country as a matter of courtesy informs the host country of its intentions. In this case, the Greens, who saw only "friends" including Bishop Desmond Tutu, Mrs Winnie Mandela, the Rev Beyers Naude and Mrs Helen Suzman among others, made it clear that they regarded any talks with Government representatives as a "waste of time" and did not apply to see any members of Government. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 86 p 11] /9317

CAPE TOWN UNREST DEATHS--Cape Town, 20 July, SAPA--A child of seven was among 93 people who died of gunshot wounds during unrest in Cape Town last year. Researcher Dr J.P. Dufrow of the University of Cape Town reports in the MIDCAL JOURNAL that the age of the subjects he investigated was "cause for concern." The average age was 23.1 years, but 12.2 percent were under 15 years old, he wrote. More than a third of those killed in unrest had been shot more than once, and eight percent had been shot four or more times, he said. Of the six who died in non-unrest situations, only one had been shot more than once. Most wounds of those who died in unrest were on the back of the body, Dr Dufrow said, with 54.8 percent of injuries in that area, 11.6 percent in their sides and 33.6 percent in their fronts. The majority of the shotgun injuries had been inflicted from more than 15m away, but 13.7 percent had been inflicted from a range of 4m or less. Shotgun wounds were more common than any other, and 39.4 percent of casualties from "unrest situations" had been shot with birdshot only. A United States researcher, Dr A. Fatteh, had said birdshot fatalities were extremely rare, but what he called "birdshot" was 1.3mm in diameter, was fired from a small-calibre weapon, and could "barely penetrate thin cardboard at 20." In South Africa, "birdshot" referred to lead pellets between two and three millimetres in diameter, fired from a 12-gauge shotgun. Buckshot pellets were between six and nine millimetres in diameter. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1803 GMT 20 Jul 86 MB] /12913

TUCSA OPPOSED TO POLITICS--The President of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, TUCSA, Mr Robbie Botha, says he is opposed to trade unions becoming involved in politics. Speaking at a seminar in Durban, he said responsible unions were concerned with the employer-employee relationship and they should confine their interest to areas where it was possible to achieve results. Mr Botha regretted the divisions among trade unions, and said those on the right did not realize there was no future in the artificial protection of jobs, while those on the left made unrealistic demands. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/296

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE EMPHASIZED

MB210726 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "Southern Africa's Economic Interdependence"]

[Text] The call by Nigeria's foreign minister for all African countries to impose economic sanctions against South Africa is fatuous in the extreme. Moreover, it demonstrates the minister's obvious lack of appreciation of the economic realities of the whole Southern African subcontinent.

It is all very well for a country like Nigeria to favor sanctions against South Africa. Trade between the two countries is negligible. Nigeria is close enough to Europe to obtain its needs.

The countries of Southern Africa are not in the same fortunate position. In addition, many of them--unlike Nigeria--are landlocked and are totally dependent on South Africa's transport infrastructure. It is not as though South Africa's neighbors have a choice in the matter. They have no alternative but to do business with South Africa and this will remain the case even if the rest of the world refuses to do business with South Africa.

It is this interdependence of the countries of the region which makes South Africa's neighbors far more vulnerable to sanctions than South Africa itself. The well-known British commentator and author, Paul Johnson, said in a recent article that if South Africa's economy collapses the one engine of growth, even survival, in the continent will be put out of action and its fall will drag down all the countries of Southern Africa--indeed, perhaps all sub-Saharan Africa. Then we will count the dead from starvation in tens of millions.

While the disastrous effects of sanctions on the region are well known, the opposite perspective is just as important: The potential for the development of countries in such a region is greatly enhanced by cooperation to exploit their interdependence. It is this for which South Africa has been campaigning over the years.

/12913

CSO: 3400/297

PHENOMENON OF INCREASING WHITE POVERTY EXPLORED

Middle Class Hit by Recession

Cape Town WEKEEND ARGUS in English 5 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Lester Venter]

[Text]

BEHIND the mortgaged doors of suburbia, many middle-class South Africans are living in silent desperation as the sagging economy erodes their livelihoods.

The frightening reality of destitution confronts many qualified, hard-working and successful white-collar and professional people as retrenchments and business failures combine with a shrinking jobs market.

Last year's all-time high of 6 278 bankruptcies and judgments involving R101,8-million against businesses and R564-million against consumers who could not meet debts points to personal traumas behind the statistics.

Middle class values lead affected people to hide their hardship and the harrowing consequences of financial straits have become their discreet agony.

Expensive cars are standing in driveways of owners who no longer have money for petrol.

Eviction order

Families wait for the eviction order that will follow several months of unpaid bond instalments on a house that couldn't be sold.

Food parcels are being delivered quietly to two-garage homes.

This is often preceded by parents experiencing the pain of sending a hungry child off to school.

Employment agency waiting room seats are occupied by former executives who will often now be prepared to take any job.

Relationships between husbands and wives, parents and children are being torn by the stress of financial need.

Family violence, like shocking assaults on young children, is festering in homes that believed themselves immune to such degradation.

These facts emerged from interviews with social workers, welfare officials, crisis counsellors, business spokesmen and retrenched people.

"We have been seeing a lot of people under terrific stress," said a psychologist at the Child Welfare Society in Cape Town.

"More middle class, well-dressed people are turning up at the hospital social worker's door," said Miss Yvonne Herring, principal social worker at the Red Cross Children's Hospital.

"The recession is creating terrible stress and tension in families," said a Lifeline spokesman.

"We are getting more calls from younger people asking if we can feed them because they can't make ends meet," said a Meals on Wheels organiser.

"We know of many people — some of them our own members — who are currently living by their wits," said a member of a businessmen's community organisation.

"Very bitter"

"I'm very, very bitter," said an out-of-work construction manager with 23 years' service who was retrenched recently.

The interviews showed the problem is not widespread. But it is being seen in social brackets where it did not exist before — and it's growing.

A Bergvliet businessman, described as "very successful", had an income fully committed to a large house bond, car and other expenses. Then his business collapsed.

"Soon he did not have enough to give his children a piece of bread," said a member of a community organisation that took food to the family for three months before the man found a job.

Others have not been so lucky.

A schools health worker said under-nourished children at middle class schools was a recent phenomenon and the incidence was "considerable".

An unemployed man, said to have had a "high income", was desperate to give his child the blazer her school insisted on.

But he could not afford it and was not prepared to tell the school that.

He turned, finally, to the Department of Health and Welfare.

Help themselves

"By the time people come to us they are really down and out," said the depart-

ment's assistant director for social services, Mr Frik Russouw.

He said the slowly growing number of middle class people seen by the department "try everything possible to help themselves".

"Such people do not easily come for State aid."

Head of the section for social assistance Mrs Melani le Roux said: "It is a deeply troubled and despondent person who comes to us, because by that time he would have made many attempts in vain to get an income."

"They are not forthcoming; they are tense, get excited, and sometimes even aggressive."

The Department of Welfare has a special scheme for victims of the economic recession.

One of the manifestations of recession stress that worries social workers most is the rising level of violence that takes place behind closed suburban doors.

"A situation develops where everyone works on everyone else's nerves," said a counselor.

Child abuse

"Our child abuse statistics have increased rapidly in the past year," said Miss Herring,

A psychologist at the Child Welfare Society described a recent case of a professional consultant who lost his job and was unable to find another.

His wife became the breadwinner of the family.

"There was a role change that was not spoken about," said the psychologist.

This led to the husband being beset by guilt — and the wife by an anger that she did not want to show because she realised the situation was not his fault.

Marriages and relationships with children, particularly teenagers, break under this sort of stress.

Counselors say families in crisis should discuss their predicaments and children should be made part of the discussions and methods of dealing with the problems.

"The middle class has always been great at not showing needs or feelings," said the psychologist.

"What, in good times, is regarded as privacy becomes, in bad times, isolation."

Reflecting the sudden shock of loneliness and uncertainty that has overtaken thousands of retrenched South Africans, one said: "I don't know what's around the next corner."

Lining Up at Soup Kitchens

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 8 Jul 86 p 8

[Article by Maureen Johnson]

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG —

For the first time since the 1930s, white children are lining up at soup kitchens for free meals in working-class suburbs of big cities.

Resentful and increasingly insecure, the ranks of South Africa's poor and unemployed whites are swelling as political uncertainty and threats of economic sanctions batter the economy.

"We've always had some whites with financial problems. But it is only now that it is becoming very bad," said the Rev Leon de Koker, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church.

"We have had children who were fainting at school because of lack of nourishment. There is awful poverty, real need."

Rev De Koker started a soup kitchen 15 months ago in Johannesburg's Jan Hofmeyer suburb, a bleak district of public housing for whites.

The white children in the bread lines are the offspring of parents who are semi-skilled or without skills. Such families are vulnerable not only to the fierce recession, but also to the crumbling of apartheid laws and practices that for decades kept blacks out of jobs reserved for whites.

Unemployment is traditionally low among the 4.5-million white minority, which controls business, holds all the top and middle-grade jobs in the civil service and dominates the police and military.

But the Department of Manpower says white unemployment is rising, although it is still only 2% — a figure regarded by analysts as almost as inaccurate as the official estimate of 8.4% black unemployment.

Sanlam, the giant Afrikaaner-controlled insurance company, said in its latest economic review that at least 18% of urban blacks were jobless. University of Stellenbosch researchers estimate white unemployment now runs at 6%, with 188 000 urban whites now looking for work, compared with 105 000 a year ago.

Poverty among whites does not compare with the plight of millions of blacks in segregated urban ghettos and tribal homelands.

But white poverty is real, growing and helping fuel support for the ultra-right Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging. The movement's supporters have broken up four recent meetings of the National Party, saying it is caving in to black demands.

Rev De Koker's soup kitchen, which survives on food donated by store-owners and cash gifts of R1 500 a month, started with about 100 primary and high school children coming every lunchtime.

There are now 211 — mainly children from families drawing unemployment insurance fund grants of R164 a month for adults and R49 for each child. After six months, even this stops unless recipients can prove weekly they are trying to find work.

Mrs Johanna Swanepoel, a warm, matronly janitor's wife known in Jan Hofmeyer as "Tannie Swannie", organises the soup kitchen and is its tireless fund-raiser.

During current strikes by blacks at dairies and retail outlets to protest against detentions of union leaders under the state of emergency, Mrs Swanepoel packed unemployed whites into her car to do the blacks' jobs on occasional shifts.

She complained managers paid the men R20 for a seven-hour shift instead of a promised R30. "They treated them worse than blacks."

Mrs Swanepoel, a supporter of the AWB, blamed the present troubles partly on a "Government that has let the blacks get out of hand."

"The more you give them, the more they burn," Mrs Swanepoel said of 22 months of black anti-apartheid unrest.

But among many whites battling to get by, politics appears to be a less consuming issue than for wealthy white liberals, with their dinner party debates.

In the Barnard family — nine people spanning three generations living in a sparsely furnished three-bedroom house — political questions draw little response.

Mr Frederick Barnard, 33, last worked when he had a three-month stint this year painting

street lamps and weeding Johannesburg city parks under a state-funded job programme.

The Government allocated R600 million for a nationwide job programme this year — open to all races. The pay is R15 a day.

The Barnards don't have a black servant. But some other poor whites do, living in shared economic degradation, with the social divisions dictated by race still firmly intact.

Mrs Magdalena Lombard's 54-year-old husband, a former miner, and their son, a house painter with matric, are out of work

and have been rejected by the welfare department for benefits. The family income is a R180 disability pension she receives because she suffers chronic emphysema.

Out back in the tiny yard, living in a storage shed, is a black domestic servant and her two children.

"I need the native girl. I don't pay her anything, but I would if I could," Mrs Lombard said. "She's prepared to work just for the room. She gets porridge and other food from her church. If I haven't got anything, she shares her food with me." — Sapa-AP

Whites Doing Unskilled Jobs

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 13 Jul 86 p 12

[Article by David Sandison]

[Text] One hundred years ago they dug for gold. Now they're digging to survive.

Descendants of whites who flocked to Johannesburg in the gold rush a century ago are digging up dirt in Joubert Park for a Government hand-out of R5 a day.

The "poor-white problem"—a phenomenon associated with the Great Depression of the 1920s and 1930s—is back to haunt the 1980s.

In Johannesburg's pale winter sun a group of about 50 men wield picks, load wheelbarrows and dig trenches. It's not what they are trained to do or want to do. But it's a job. After months of unemployment, at least now they can take home a few rands and know they'll eat that night. If they have a home.

As the recession bites deeper and the number of unemployed soars, the Department of Manpower started a State Relief Scheme. Part of the scheme's R600 million has been given to local authorities to employ some of the jobless thousands on a casual basis.

Johannesburg City Council has employed 2500 people of whom about 200 are whites. They queue up at pick-up points in the grey dawn, are collected by municipal transport and taken to work.

"People don't know what it's like. They don't know how it feels to walk from Hillbrow to Industria for a job you saw in the paper and when you get there the job's already been taken."

Sakkie van der Merwe (52) is a qualified boilermaker. He had a job in Secunda but was laid off in January. He used to live in a two-bedroomed house in Germiston. Now he lives in a R2,50 a night Hillbrow doss-house.

"Sometimes I'd get an odd job. But sometimes it was so bad I had to ask people in the streets to help me with 20c or 30c just so I could eat."

"They said to me 'I work for a living, why don't you?' and I told them I want to work, I'm looking for work, but I can't find any. Then they say 'well you're not looking hard enough'."

"Sometimes at the end of a day I have enough to buy myself some milk and a loaf of bread. Some tobacco too sometimes. Couldn't afford smokes."

He takes a crumpled packet of cigarettes from his pocket: "This is my first packet of smokes for months."

Gert Wiese is 43, has a wife and three children. He is a master bricklayer and was retrenched in June last year.

"I couldn't keep the rent up anymore so my wife and kids have moved in with

her parents. I stay in Hillbrow so I can be near this job. I get R15 a day and my bed in the dormitory is R2,50 a day. With the rest I've got to help out my family."

Fanie Fourie (43) is a high-pressure welder who has worked on oil pipelines for an American company in the Persian Gulf, and the Letaba power station, but was retrenched last year.

"It's the same story every day. You see ads and by the time you get there the job's taken. And you have to walk because there's no money for buses."

Boet de Beer (36) carries his "master craftsman" card with him all the time in case a job offer comes up.

"I was laid off in January and used to hitch all over the place looking for work. To Secunda, Pretoria, Witbank. Sometimes I'd hit a luck and get a job for two, three days, then back to walking the streets. I'm staying with a friend in Hillbrow now and have to pay R5 a day rent. I only get R15 but what can I do?"

The names are different, the occupations vary, but the rest of the stories are the same. No jobs, no money, no hope.

"Okay, says Boet, "so this job's not great. I had to train for five years to be a master bricklayer and now I'm doing this. But at least I get a few bucks for it, know what I mean?"

Unskilled Blacks Fear for Jobs

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Mudini Maivha]

[Text]

Unemployed blacks are concerned that whites are encroaching on their jobs and that soon there will be no opportunities left for them.

Whites are being employed by various town councils as casual workers for R5 a day. They are given tasks such as digging trenches and cleaning parks.

The sight of whites digging trenches surprised many blacks who said they never thought this could happen in South Africa. Overseas this was not an unusual sight, but such jobs were done by blacks in South Africa, they maintained. Many said they viewed the situation with concern.

"This kind of job has been done by our people who, because of various reasons, are not skilled.

"It is unfair for whites to monopolise both skilled and unskilled work," said a man who claimed he had been unemployed for two years.

The scheme was initiated by the Department of Manpower last year to offer unemployed people casual work at minimum payment.

The scheme draws thousands of blacks, some of whom sleep in queues to ensure employment.

"We are afraid whites will take our jobs," said one worker who wanted to remain anonymous.

A messenger who passed a site at which whites were working said blacks were experts at digging trenches.

"Whoever hired these whites to dig trenches does not know what he is doing. I am sure he has never seen blacks at work," he added.

"Blacks resort to rhythm and blues when digging trenches. They sing various tunes as they lift the picks above their heads and slam them into the ground. You do not dig a trench as an individual."

Songs such as "Chocholoza" had been composed especially for trench-digging.

"I plead with the authorities to let blacks continue digging trenches, if they want to have their job well done and completed on schedule," said the messenger.

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CSO: 3400/301

CSS FIGURES PREDICT ANOTHER YEAR OF NEGATIVE GROWTH

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Jul 86 p 1

[Excerpt]

REAL gross domestic product (GDP) declined in the first quarter at a startling annualised rate of 4,5% to make government's promise of 3% growth for the year appear virtually unattainable.

Central Statistical Services (CSS) figures released yesterday indicate that, unless the economy can be swung around in the next six months, SA will have yet another year of negative growth.

The first-quarter decline was markedly steeper than the 2,3% annualised figure estimated last month by the Reserve Bank.

Economists caution, however, that the GDP figures of CSS and the Reserve Bank are not directly comparable and that the Reserve Bank figure will not necessarily change because of the softer CSS report. Historically, however, the two figures have been relatively close.

But both figures point to a substantial decline in economic activity.

According to CSS figures, GDP fell to a seasonally-adjusted level of R60,92bn for the quarter — down 1,2% from R61,63bn in the fourth quarter of 1985.

Trade, catering and accommodation services showed the sharpest decline among sectors, dropping 6,1% from the previous quarter.

Mining activity declined by 1,8%. The wholesale and motor industries contributed to the overall decline.

A decline in gold output levels, because of strikes and the mining of lower-grade ore, also had a negative effect on economic activity.

Economists said yesterday that the new report would not affect their growth forecasts for the year, which now range from 1% to 2%. Most said they were expecting a flat or slightly negative quarter-to-quarter change for the second quarter.

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CHAMBER OF MINES PRESIDENT SEES STABLE GOLD PRICE, POOR GROWTH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 86 p 29

[Article by Madden Cole]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH the lower oil price means that the immediate prospects for a sustained rise in the gold price is not favourable, a powerful downward pressure on the price is unlikely as a result of the strong growth in the West and Japan which will stimulate the demand for the metal, says outgoing president of the Chamber of Mines Clive Knobbs.

In his presidential address yesterday Mr Knobbs said the most likely prospect for the next year was that the price of gold remain fairly stable.

Commenting on the outlook for the South African economy, he feels that the official forecasts of a 3,5 percent growth rate this year was based on hopes rather than reality.

What seems likely is that the negative growth in the first quarter this year will be repeated in the second quarter as

well. Very high growth will be needed in the second half of 1986 for the country to achieve a negative growth rate for the year as a whole.

Pointing out that it will be extremely difficult to pull the economy out of the vicious circle of currency depreciation and inflation, Mr Knobbs says, however, the new stimulatory fiscal package should act as an incentive for further initiatives from the private sector.

It may improve confidence in the economy which may lead to a degree of appreciation of the rand and so help in the fight against inflation.

Looking at the present economic situation he notes that parallels between South Africa and the Third World have become increasingly common in recent years. This is especially striking in the inflation rate "which constantly seeks to emulate the wretched performance of too many developing countries".

But an awareness of the constraints on policy op-

tions imposed by a high inflation rate has limited the authorities' room to manoeuvre.

Mr Knobbs points out too that the impact on the economy of the fall in the domestic interest rates and the drop in the oil price has been minimal and after declining by 3 percent last year, private consumer spending has failed to respond.

As a result he expects real fixed investment may decline even further in 1986, for without a suitable environment, entrepreneurs cannot be expected to embark on fixed investment projects which would generate much needed growth and employment opportunities.

In a review of the past 12 months Mr Knobbs said were it not for the excellent performance of the mining sector, the crisis which had developed late in 1985 might have proved calamitous. The mining industry's earnings increased by 36 percent to total a record of R26 000 million.

He said the State Presi-

dent deserved support and encouragement for his reforms and regrettably the Government had earned neither the respect of the outside world nor the thanks of its political opponents.

Some meaningful acknowledgement would have had the effect of encouraging broader internal acceptance of the reforms and further liberalisation, instead of the pressures now being exerted internally and externally which encourage confrontation rather than conciliation.

He feels that if such a scenario is to be averted then Western politicians and businessmen should now review their strategy and their consciences in relation to sanctions and disinvestment.

"Positive action is needed among Western nations to support those people of goodwill of all races in South Africa to ensure that one of the few viable areas in an otherwise tragic continent becomes a success story and not an epitaph," Mr Knobbs said.

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MOBIL CHIEF SPELLS OUT COMMITMENT TO RSA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 86 p 15

[Text]

LEADING American oil company, Mobil, is committed to maintaining its business operations in South Africa.

According to Mr Georges Racine, chairman of Mobil Oil Southern Africa: "Mobil will not disinvest from South Africa because it is obvious that this will not benefit South Africa, any of its peoples, Mobil's employees or its shareholders."

In a statement in Mobil's latest social report, entitled "Mobil in South Africa — the Challenge", Mr Racine says: "Walking away from South Africa may make some people feel good. We cannot accept that we should walk away from an active role that promotes change — and thereby surrender to those who are trying to hold back the process of change and those who are trying to push us into a future of violence and disorder."

He said that economic power and growth is vital to the Black communities in South Africa and to business survival. Investment through jobs and training provides that power.

"A well-educated and well-trained labour force can provide the ultimate means to change the system and play a major role in bringing Black and White South Africans together as one people."

Mr Racine said that by placing itself in the vanguard of social change in South Africa, Mobil has created freedom of association and freedom from institutionalised prejudice within its own organisation.

"We know that the freedoms that Mobil has created within its own organisation after 87 years in this country are an effective reply to the indefensible ideologies that exist within South Africa at large — and to those who would have us leave."

Reforms

"We believe that the reforms necessary to expand this environment are within the reach of South Africans and can be paced and directed only by South Africans. We want to be part of this process."

Mr Racine said a new challenge faces Mobil as South Africa enters one of the most testing

periods in its history. We intend to play our part in meeting this challenge."

This was why Mobil established a R40-million Foundation that would be devoted primarily to the upliftment of Black education, but also to assisting small business and agricultural development.

The money would be provided over the next five years, with most of it being used for the improvement of Black education and business development and the balance to be spent on rural development among Black communities.

Controlled

This programme would be controlled by a trust, to be called the Mobil Foundation of South Africa. Trustees would consist of prominent private citizens of all races and Mobil executives.

Sub-structures beneath the Foundation, also with citizens of all races, would develop programmes in education, small business and rural development.

Their function was to make proposals to the Foundation and then carry out the approved programmes.

The foundation and its subsidiaries would develop criteria and priorities to handle their respective functions and would "address real problems in South African society."

Mobil would be concentrating on programmes which were designed to bring about structural reform in the Black education system.

"Underlying these structural reforms is Mobil's belief that the crisis in Black education is one of people and not of infrastructure," said the brochure.

Central to the problem is the issue of unqualified and under-qualified teachers. Eighty percent of teachers in Black schools fall into these cat-

egories, according to the brochure.

Frustration

"The result is a vicious circle of frustration and inadequate advancement for both teachers and pupils."

In response to the need to develop teachers, Mobil played a major role in developing TOPS (Teacher Opportunity Programmes), which aims to offer an "in-service" training programme to help under-qualified teachers.

Mobil has so far contributed R1,25-million to TOPS and there are now 30 units, involving about 3 000 people.

Mobil also supported a number of programmes for disadvantaged school children. One such programme, for which it pro-

vided R40 000 a year, was the running of "winter schools" in several centres. It provided a further R40 000 annually for weekend educational support programmes.

It provided R350 000 towards social bursaries for 150 Black students studying at universities and technikons.

Contribution

So far Mobil's contribution to Black education had been R1-million a year.

Demonstrating its commitment to continued operation in South Africa, Mobil is erecting a new headquarters building in Cape Town. The company will move into the new building in February next year.

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HIGH INTEREST RATES BLAMED FOR DEBT PROBLEM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 86 p 28

[Text]

THE immediate factors which triggered off South Africa's debt problem may have been political of nature, but the fact that South Africa has been saddled with excessive short term debt has to a large extent been caused by high interest rates which finally did not succeed in bringing down the inflation rates, Professor Gert de Wet, Department of Economics at Rand Afrikaans University, said last night.

Addressing a seminar of stockbrokers Martindale, Stacey, Trollip, Inc in Johannesburg Prof de Wet said: "It is an open question whether political inability would have grown to its present proportions if we had had a successful anti-inflation

policy without high interest rates but with a buoyant economy.

"I am afraid that we may have missed the boat, since exports have been doing well for a considerable period of time now and in another year or two they may turn down cyclically, dragging the economy into a normal cyclical recession even before it gets out of the present abnormal recession."

Speaking about monetary policy and interest rates Prof De Wet said it was difficult to determine what changes in interest rates would be necessary to bring about desired changes in the demand for money which would then bring about the desired change in the rate of growth in money supply and ultimately stabilise other price movements to the desired degree.

"In fact, the roundabout way in which the monetary control is being sought and the fact that interest rates, which are key market clearing variables, are used, may very well introduce wide interest rate fluctuations and much economic instability."

He also pointed out that the rate of inflation in South Africa had been moving upwards since 1965.

"Ever since the second half of the 70s, South Africans have been concerned about the increasing inflation rate, but the monetary authorities have so far remained adamant that monetary and fiscal policy, especially monetary policy, can be effective in curbing inflation," he said.

Looking ahead Prof De Wet expects shortterm interest rates to continue with their downward trend and they are not expected to increase, at the very earliest, in the fourth quarter of this year.

Even with the stimulative measure announced by Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis recently Prof De Wet does not expect the economy to grow rapidly, if ever again, before the last quarter of 1986.

Long rates will be under pressure from the short end to stay at present levels or to decline by one or two percent.

In 1987 when the full impact of the foreign debt problem will surface again and especially if the rate of inflation strengthens, which is quite likely, long rates should move upwards.

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AECI FORMS NEW SPECIALTY SUBSIDIARY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 86 p 21

[Text]

AECI has formed a new wholly owned subsidiary to manufacture speciality chemicals to be called Chemical Resources (Pty).

The new company has a solid base in fuels and fuel-based technology and aims to develop, manufacture, market and service a range of speciality and effect chemicals for the fuels, automotive, lubricant, mining and industrial sectors.

Based at Modderfontein, it employs over 40 people of whom 12 are graduates, and has the considerable scientific resources of the parent company to call upon.

Chemical Resources was previously part of AECI's Fuel and Feed-

stocks Project, and has developed a range of additives for diesel and petrol fuels. It is presently negotiating technology for local production of lube oil additives.

A number of sophisticated high tech additives which up to the present have been imported will be made and marketed by Chemical Resources with resultant savings in forex and improved technical service to customers.

Other product lines to be developed include mining chemical and industrial surfactants and corrosion inhibitors.

Dries Nieuwoudt, an executive director of AECI, has been appointed chairman of the new company and Peter Gubb, managing director.

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CSO: 3400/163

POLLUTION PROBLEM ALONG NATAL COAST CAUSING CONCERN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 86 p 10

[Text]

DURBAN. — Startling new details have emerged about the pumping of waste into the seas along the Natal coast.

About 600 000 cubic metres of effluent and sewage — enough to fill 267 Olympic-size swimming pools — are discharged each day from 47 points, according to the National Research Institute for Oceanology.

In several cases, the discharges cause environmental problems, says Dr Allan Connell, head of the Natal Branch of the institute.

Dr Connell, an expert on marine pollution, listed a number of discharges as problematic.

These included SAICOR, the Umkomaas-based cellulose factory, which produces 370 tons of Bod/5 (biological oxygen demand) in five days — more than twice that of all the other pipeline and major discharges along the Natal coast combined. However, despite this worrying factor, Dr Connell noted studies have failed to show any detrimental results.

Mondi's Felixton mill, which is discharging into the surf, is so toxic that it has destroyed marine life for several hundred metres on either side of the pipeline.

At Amanzimtoti, the capacity of a plant which feeds treated sewage into the Umbogintwini River is "sometimes exceeded during the holiday season".

Ramsgate has a volume of sewage which can be a problem in the holiday season.

Kingsburgh, where sewage discharged into the Little Amanzimtoti, has caused a large number of environmental changes in the upper reaches of the lagoon.

The SAioxide pipeline, in the Amanzimtoti area, discharges the most toxic of all the effluents into the sea along the coast, Dr Connell reported. However, the volume is low — 1 800 cubic metres a day — and surveys have shown damage to marine life only within 25 metres of the outlet.

The AECL pipeline near Amanzimtoti had discharged mercury discharge which was a problem, but this dropped considerably after water restrictions were introduced during the recent drought.

Metal levels in sediments in Durban Harbour had caused concern in the past, and a study still in preparation showed that oysters transferred from Knysna to Durban Bay last year quickly showed marked rises in their zinc, copper, lead, iron, manganese and chrome levels but a marked drop in their cadmium level.

The pesticides DDT, Dieldrin and PCB were regularly encountered in coastal fauna, particularly in and around Durban.

Dr Connell said that, because of Natal's straight coast, the strong Agulhas Current, and the steeply-sloping Continental Shelf, the mixing rates and dispersion of effluents were generally good. "Sap"

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CSO: 3400/163

BIYELA DEVELOPMENT PLAN SEEN AS SMALL FARM MODEL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jul 86 p 13

[Article by Duncan Guy]

[Text]

Rural Africa could become the domain of income-generating farmers, selling their produce at the farm gate, by following the example of a remote kwaZulu self-help scheme.

Biyela, covering 25 000 ha in the heart of Zulu country in steep, mountainous terrain between Melmoth and Eshowe, is probably among the most extensively surveyed rural land on the continent.

Its natural resources, marketing feasibility and the educational records of its 2 300 families, each averaging six members, are among the statistics recorded in a computer which can churn out data to help small farmers.

Because of the hilliness, the scheme, known as the Institute of Natural Resources' Biyela Multi-Facet Rural Development Project, encompasses three climatic zones in its confines.

On the mountain tops, yearly rainfall averages 1 000 mm, but in the valleys below, irrigation is required. Many of the slopes in between have gradients of more than 13 percent — the limit for arable land — and a rainfall of about 600 mm.

The area is beautiful, decorated with Zulu kraals, gum and wattle woods, cassias, poinsettia plants and acacia trees. However, it has the social structure of many South African homelands.

Many men are migrant labourers, lack of soil conservation practices is tearing the land apart, the illiteracy rate is high and the land cannot support an ever-growing population.

LITTLE NUTRITIONAL VALUE

Patches of rain forest that once covered much of the area now exist only in some valleys.

Sour ngongoni grass dominates the countryside. Its tufts help hold the soil together, but according to the institute, it has little nutritional value for cattle and its toughness damages their teeth.

So where does hope come into Biyela's story?

The institute has proposed that Biyela's people embark on small-scale dairy, poultry, forestry, vegetable and stock-farming enterprises.

With the financial backing of private enterprise, loans and advice are provided to the farmers and, so far, two chicken batteries have emerged with dairy and vegetable enterprises on the way.

One poultry producer, Mr Walter Nyandu, said he had made R8 000 from his hen unit which he established using a R7 000 loan. After buying the birds as pullets, he sells them for R1,40 more as egg layers.

"I now have my fourth batch of hens," he said proudly. He added he was teaching five other people the skills needed in his business.

Another chicken farmer, Mrs A Zulu, rears five batches of broilers a year, earning R250 a year.

The institute has estimated that there is potential for about 25 such broiler units in the Biyela area.

Another enterprise upon which Biyela farmers have embarked is dairy farming.

TIMBER PRODUCTION

A new strain of pasture grass, known as K II is believed to be a promising substitute for ngongoni grass and Jersey cattle have proved preferable to Friesland.

The production of timber in Biyela is probably the most ambitious of all the institute's projects.

Used as firewood and building material, it rates as an important commodity for people in the area.

Keeping in mind that gum plantations could provide people with viable incomes, the institute has proposed that steep land that is unsuitable for crops be used for forestry.

"If the land owners combined to establish a company on 4 000 ha which, our studies show, is viable for timber production, 400 jobs could be created," explained land-use planner Mr Ted Pollett.

"The owners of the company could receive divi-

dends while chartering an existing forestry company."

The project, which must have the co-operation of the people, has as a liaison man, Prince Gideon Zulu, who explains the issues of the self-help scheme to Biyela's people.

"They are accustomed to distrusting anything from the white man, but I am convincing them that this is not a 'beast-for-a-penknife' deal," said the prince.

The Institute of Natural Resources aims to have facilities such as clinics and schools provided at centres in Biyela.

However, it would be easier for these facilities to operate if population was less scattered about the hills, and was not cut off from roads, said Mr Pollett.

"But we certainly will not force them to move."

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TOLL ROAD COULD BOOST NORTHERN TRANSVAAL DEVELOPMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 86 p 4

[Text]

THE Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday that the new Kranskop toll road, which is the most important link with the Northern Transvaal, will greatly contribute towards the development of that area.

Speaking at the official opening of the toll road at the Kranskop Toll Plaza, Mr Schoeman said that the slight disadvantage of paying a toll fee was greatly overshadowed by the advantages of a toll road.

According to Mr Schoeman the new toll road will mean great savings in time and running costs to the drivers' and owners' of all vehicles.

In addition to by-passing Warmbaths and Nylstroom, drivers using the new road will save up to 15 minutes in time and 20 km in distance — a total saving of R5 and more in running costs.

According to Mr Schoeman it is expected that between 2 200 and 2 600 vehicles, out of a possible 4 000 presently

using the old road between Warmbaths and Nylstroom, will soon be using the new toll road.

Mr Schoeman said that a special effort was made towards the re-establishment of vegetation along the road.

"When the Spring rains come we hope the results of several tons of seed hydro-seeded on all disturbed areas will be visible for all to see".

Mr Schoeman said that delays at the toll gate will be limited to 30 seconds per vehicle.

Modern electronic equipment is being installed for the counting of vehicles and their correct classification.

Users could be assured that efficient financial control would be exercised over all money collected — although receipts would be issued only at a drivers' request.

According to Mr Schoeman, the new Kranskop toll road will probably mean new developments in the Northern Transvaal.

A Press statement by the Department of Transport Affairs said private enterprise operating the Toll Plaza will collect toll for a three-to-five-year period at a cost of R2,224 million.

The toll tariffs or fees on the Kranskop toll road amounts to R1,25 per light vehicle to a maximum of R5 (four axles).

Heavy vehicles are charged R2,50 to a maximum of R20 (eight axles) should the entire toll road be used.

If only the southern part is used, the tariff amounted to 50c per axle for light vehicles, to a maximum of R2 (four axles) and R1 per axle for heavy vehicles to a maximum of R8 (eight axles).

Of the R60 million which the new 33 km road had cost, about R45 million came from loans which will be repaid from the toll income. The rest will be provided by the National Road Fund.

HEUNIS REVEALS PLANS FOR BLOEMFONTEIN DEVELOPMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 86 p 4

[Text]

THE rapid urban growth that has taken place in South Africa since the Second World War, has meant that a new approach had to be followed to ensure more effective co-ordination between the various Government bodies and agencies.

This was said by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning when he released details yesterday of a guide plan for the development of Bloemfontein and the surrounding areas.

The plan indicates that township developments are to take place in the Bloemfontein area at The Grange, Cecilia, Kwaggafontein, Koppie, Fulda, Uitvlugt, Rooidam, Kelly's View, Swartjan, Die Vlakte, Brandkop, Bergendal, Strathern, Ribblesdale, The Hope, Mooihoek, Deales Gift, Lilyvale, Bayswater, Hill

View, Dan Pienaar, Noordhoek, Waverley, Westdene, Brandwag, Hilton, Universitas, Willows, Wilgehof, Fichardt Park, Hospital Park, General De Wet and Bloemfontein district.

Development is also provided for in Bloemfontein's Black townships of Batha, Bochebela, Heidedal, Phahameng, Manguang, Kagisanong, Rocklands A and Rocklands 684.

Smallholdings for residential use are at Hope Valley, Eioemdal, The Hope Orchards, Ferreira, Bainsvlei, Helena, Houmoed, Marianna, Mooilakte, Valencia, Haartebeesfontein, Radnor.

The plan democrates agricultural holdings at Leeuwborg, Kolbe 1538.

Kolbe A 1954, Paradys 2832, Sydenham and Driehoek.

More agricultural holdings are at Nalisview,

Danielsrust, Turflaagte, Liege Valley, Klipfontein, Balguhiddler, Van Zyl's Dam and Welvaart.

The guide plan area covers land that lies within the areas of jurisdiction of four local authorities — Bloemfontein, Manguang, Bainsvlei and Bloemspuit.

The recreation areas, large open spaces and nature areas indicated in the non-statutory 1975 guide plan, should be retained as such and the range of hills on the farm Kwaggafontein to the west of the city are to be retained as an open space or nature area.

Routes for future main-power lines should as far as possible be placed within the existing power-line servitudes and if not possible care should be taken that new routes do not spoil the environment, the plan says.

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CSO: 3400/288

BRIEFS

DUDUZA WATER, SEWERAGE PROJECT UNDERWAY--Details of a comprehensive water and sewerage scheme for Duduza costing more than R8 million have been finalised by the National Housing Commission. In a statement released by the Bureau for Information on behalf of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning yesterday, it was said the scheme followed years of representation made by the former community council. "The full amount needed for the scheme was reserved from the National Housing Fund and is therefore immediately available. Tenders will be asked in the near future and work on the scheme will probably commence within the next three months," the statement said. It was also announced that existing "buffer zones" could be utilised by housing. One buffer zone has already been divided into approximately 650 housing sites. Once the services have been properly planned, the full request will be presented to the National Housing Commission, the statement said. "Funds have also been reserved for this scheme and it is expected that the private sector will be fully involved in the development of the project. Through this project the first elite residential areas in Duduza will be established."--Sapa [Text]
[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 86 p 15] /9317

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Sept. 16 1986